

Libyan Aid, Forces Reported Pouring Into Captured Oasis

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — Libyan planes were reported Friday to be bombing the Chadian outpost of Oum Chatouba in a probable prelude to southern advances.

Western and Chadian accounts said the Libyan aircraft, which played a major role in Wednesday's assault on the oasis of Faya-

and the United States to intervene directly to stop this Libyan aggression."

The Libyans are supporting a 3,000-man force of rebels fighting under the banner of former President Goukouni Oueddei, who was overthrown by Mr. Habré 13

months ago. However, the Libyan force, reportedly comprising 2,000 ground troops supported by artillery, armor and air power, has taken the lead in recent fighting. Western military sources say. They are said to far outnumber Mr. Habré's Western-supplied units.

The Libyan force overran Faya-Largeau, a strategic desert crossroads, on Wednesday after pounding the settlement with heavy artillery and conducting air raids. Western sources said, however, that Mr. Habré had withdrawn some of his elite units from the town before the dawn assault, leaving more expendable units to face the Libyan attack. These forces were said Friday by Chadian officials to have regrouped in the town of Koro Toro, 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Faya-Largeau. According to Western intelligence sources, the Libyans bombed them during their retreat at a place called Chicha Wells, between Koro Toro and Faya-Largeau.

The Western sources said the Libyans were consolidating their position at Faya-Largeau. This apparently was intended to stiffen defenses in the event of a counterattack, and to use it as a bridgehead for southern advances.

There was no indication that ground troops were preparing to move out of Faya-Largeau immediately. A Western military source said the Libyans would probably need to regroup in Faya-Largeau before moving on.

More than 300 French paratroopers are stationed in the capital, ostensibly as instructors. Their deployment is seen as a warning to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

Earlier this week, Western sources reported that Zairian troops, sent by President Mobutu Sese Seko, had taken up positions in Abéché, apparently with a similar deterrent role.

News of the fighting is becoming increasingly scarce in Ndjamena, with President Habré's government increasingly anxious to sever journalists' contacts with sources of information other than those approved by the regime.

The government held an emergency meeting Friday in Ndjamena in an atmosphere of growing tension provoked by uncertainty over what Colonel Qadhafi will do next.

U.S.-supplied jeeps, mounted with recoilless rifles, stood guard outside the cabinet building, as a reminder of the government's neutral dependence on foreigners to protect it against Libya's advance.

The United States is supplying \$25 million worth of emergency military aid while France has sent its paratroopers and equipment for the use of government forces. However, both France, the former colonial power, and the United States have hitherto refused to send combat troops, and Colonel Qadhafi has taken full advantage of Western reluctance to assume a policing role here.

The report said that "initiatives for the restoration of peace" in Chad were under way and that France had "a primary role to play" in a peace agreement.

A French External Relations Ministry spokesman on Friday brusquely dismissed the agency's comments and reiterated his country's support for "the legitimate government" of Mr. Habré.

The JANA report was interpreted here as a effort by Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, to open peace negotiations and resolve 18 years of civil war in Chad that now loyal to Goukouni Oueddei, a former president, and their Libyan allies have captured the northern part of the country.

French government officials said privately that they did not want to discourage peace initiatives through diplomatic channels but that it was necessary to uphold the principle of territorial integrity by voting support for Mr. Habré.

France has contacts with Libya as it does with other African states, an External Relations Ministry official said. "We obviously favor a political solution that would end the war, but we have not undertaken any special diplomatic initiatives," the official said.

He added that despite the presence in Chad of as many as 11 factions, France saw no conciliatory figure who could end the long feud between Mr. Goukouni and Mr. Habré.

Chad's chargé d'affaires in Paris, Ahmed Allammi, said the Libyan press agency report was designed to sow confusion and discord between the United States, France and Chad.

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front. In addition, 20 French bombers are waiting at west African bases in case President François Mitterrand decides to send them into the Chad conflict.

France has refused to commit fighter aircraft and combat troops to Chad despite Mr. Habré's appeals for such aid during the last month.

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Gandhi Says Sri Lanka Backs Dialogue With Tamil Leaders

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Sri Lanka's president, Junius R. Jayewardene, has agreed to an Indian request for talks with leaders of the Tamil minority to find a solution to the ethnic unrest that left more than 300 people dead this month. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Friday.

Reporting to the Indian Parliament on two days of talks with a special Sri Lankan envoy, H.W. Jayewardene, the president's brother, Mrs. Gandhi said she had offered India's assistance in reopening the dialogue with leaders of Sri Lanka's 3.5 million Tamils that had been broken off before the outbreak of arson and killings in the Indian Ocean island republic.

Soviet Schools to Require Sex Education Classes

MOSCOW — Sex education will become compulsory for 16-year-olds in Soviet schools next month in an effort to give young people better preparation for married life, the trade union newspaper *Trud* reported Friday.

The course was introduced as a pilot project in some cities a year ago. The authorities have backed the idea as part of a drive to reduce the divorce rate. One-half of all marriages in the European part of the country end in divorce.

Although saying that India did not intend to interfere in Sri Lanka's internal affairs, the prime minister said that because of the close cultural and historical ties between Sri Lanka and Tamils in south India could not be unaffected by the violence.

Mrs. Gandhi said the Sri Lankan government had agreed to hold talks with Tamil leaders, the first since the Tamil clashes with the majority Sinhalese, "to find a lasting solution to their problems with in the framework of a united Sri Lanka."

She said the Indian government was establishing a relief committee, initially funded with \$1 million, to provide aid for Sri Lankans, and that an all-party delegation of Indian parliamentarians would visit the country.

The talks between Mrs. Gandhi and the Sri Lankan president's brother appeared to have eased tension between the two countries. The tension arose even before the outbreak of the violence when Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India expressed concern over emergency regulations that, among other things, permitted the disposal of the bodies of people killed by security forces without an autopsy or the notification of relatives.

The Sri Lankan government reacted sharply to the criticism, alleging Indian interference, and some ministers revived long-dormant reports that Tamil insurgent guerrillas seeking an independent state in

the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka were obtaining refuge in predominantly Tamil areas of south India.

Mrs. Gandhi said the Sri Lankan president's brother, a Colombo lawyer, had reiterated President Jayewardene's willingness to make major concessions to the leading Tamil party, the Tamil United Liberation Front, if the party renounced its separatist demands.

President Jayewardene said in an interview last week that if the front agreed to a united Sri Lanka he would withdraw the army from the northern provinces, repeal the stringent Prevention of Terrorism Act, offer an amnesty to political prisoners, broaden the use of Tamil as a national language, and give increased autonomy to Tamils in the form of district development councils.

Mrs. Gandhi said that when she told the envoy that the concessions might not satisfy the Tamils, Mr. Jayewardene said the Sri Lankan government was willing to consider "any other proposals which would give the Tamil minority its due share in the affairs of their country within the framework of a united Sri Lanka."

The Tamil front, however, rejected the demand that its members take an oath renouncing separatism, and its 17 members of Parliament reportedly put up by Tamil guerrillas, that assured the local population, "We will look after you." He interpreted these as meaning that the guerrillas hoped to reintroduce violence.

Soviet Journal Proposes Private Enterprise

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet newspaper has proposed that a degree of private enterprise be allowed in service sectors of the economy and called for a public debate on the issue.

Sovetskaya Rossiya, published daily by the Communist Party Central Committee, the government and the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, proposed Thursday that the state allow private taxi operators. It noted that many car owners already were working illegally as taxi drivers to supplement their incomes.

"If one were to look at it from a rational point of view, why should not today's initiative of car owners be used for the common good," the paper said. It cited a private entrepreneur could work as a "contract" employee at the time of his choos-

ing or work entirely on his own and pay taxes on his income.

"It would be useful to take a careful look at how the initiative of private car owners is used in other socialist countries," the newspaper said. Hungary, for example, allows private enterprise on a small scale for taxis, restaurants and some other small businesses.

In a country where even a shoe shine boy is not permitted to operate outside the framework of state controls, the proposal touched on fundamental aspect of the Soviet system that so far has not been approved of private initiative. A recent decree provides that a car owner who has been discovered using his vehicle as a private taxi faces a year in jail and a fine equal to \$45.

Sanctioned private enterprise has been confined to produce markets where farmers are allowed to sell their goods.

The farmers' markets are a remnant of the 1921 New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin after the civil war. Lenin, trying to revive the economy, allowed private enterprise on a small scale. His successor, Stalin, outlawed it in the 1920s.

The proposal in *Sovetskaya Rossiya* appeared to indicate that Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, was contemplating substantive reforms and that he was moving toward a loosening of controls.

The paper argued that the existing state taxi system in Moscow was not capable of meeting public demand. "Since the demand for such services" is greater than the existing supply, it said, the possibility for illegal taxi services is open.

"The use of cars by their owners for gainful purposes is an amoral thought," the paper stated. "But from another point of view, by sitting in [a driver's] car we should not expect free services. Simply speaking, we are hiring him, counting to pay for his work."

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Syrian Paper Accuses McFarlane of Lying, Urges Him to Withdraw

The Associated Press



BEIRUT — A government-controlled newspaper in Syria on Friday accused the U.S. presidential envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, of "lies and distortions" in his peace mission and told him to leave the Middle East.

Druze militiamen, meanwhile,

stopped shelling Beirut Airport after two days of fighting that left 27 dead and 66 wounded.

Al-Baath, the newspaper of President Hafez al-Assad's Socialist Baath Party, said Mr. McFarlane had "lost his equilibrium" and should pack up and leave the Middle East.

"He has changed his mission from one of dialogue to a campaign of provocations against Syria, a campaign of lies and distortions, blaming Syria for all that is happening in the area," the paper said.

"Like all officials of the U.S. administration, McFarlane does not care about wars and destruction, and always wants to see more innocent blood spilled in the world," Al-Baath said. "He has not offered one single aspect to justify the continuation of his presence in the area."

It was the first time Mr. McFarlane was attacked personally by the Syrian press since he replaced Philip C. Habib as President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy.

Mr. Habib negotiated the May 17 troop withdrawal accord under which Israel agreed to pull out of Lebanon if Syria would withdraw simultaneously. Syria, which has been in Lebanon since the end of the 1975-1976 civil war, refuses to withdraw. Israel, which invaded Lebanon 14 months ago to drive out the Palestine Liberation Organization, is making a partial pull-out to safer positions in the south.

The Lebanese government of

Guerrillas Are Accused

The paper argued that private

members of both houses of the Indian Parliament walked out Friday after Mrs. Gandhi's speech, criticizing the prime minister for failing to condemn what they termed the "genocide of Sri Lanka."

■ Guerrillas Are Accused

The Sri Lankan government said

that Tamil guerrillas and

leftist groups were attempting to

undermine the calm that has returned to the country after two weeks of riots, United Press International reported from Colombo.

The secretary of the Ministry of

State, Douglas Liyanage, cited a series of posters in the northern provincial capital of Jaffna purportedly put up by Tamil guerrillas, that assured the local population,

"We will look after you."

He interpreted these as meaning that the guerrillas hoped to reintroduce violence.

WORLD BRIEFS

Craxi Wins First Vote of Confidence

ROME (AP) — After a noisy foreign policy dispute with the opposition Communists, the newly installed Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi, won a vote of confidence Friday in the lower house of Parliament.

The 361-243 vote, which split along party lines, was required for the formation of a government. The Communists, who are not part of Mr. Craxi's five-party coalition, have criticized the new prime minister for not speaking out on U.S. involvement in Central America.

In an address to the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Craxi said: "These are not comparable things — the presence of the American fleet along the coast of Nicaragua and the armed Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which caused hundreds of thousands of deaths and more than 2 million refugees." Mr. Craxi also is required to win a confidence vote in the Senate. That vote is expected to pass with little difficulty on Saturday.

American Convicted in Ulster Rioting

BELFAST (AP) — A magistrate found an American sympathizer of the Irish Republican Army guilty Friday of rioting and warned him to leave the British province or risk deportation.

Earlier, sectarian violence erupted for the sixth straight day. In Londonderry, Roman Catholic youths bombarded police officers with more than 60 gasoline bombs. One officer was injured.

In a Belfast court, Stephen Lich, 23, of Indianapolis, a member of the Northern Irish Aid Committee, a Catholic fund-raising group, was fined £100 pounds (\$150). Mr. Lich, who was arrested during rioting Tuesday in west Belfast, said later that he would probably leave Northern Ireland on Saturday.

U.S. Seeks to Prevent Airline Strike

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A federal mediator continued efforts Friday to avert a strike by 2,000 mechanics against Continental Airlines set for midnight Friday.

A spokesman for the National Mediation Board, Meredith S. Buel, said the two sides were not scheduled to resume face-to-face talks until afternoon, hours before the deadline set by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. "Mediators have been in touch with the parties this morning," the spokesman said.

Continental, which recently merged with Texas International Airlines and moved its headquarters to Houston, was making plans to keep flights in operation in the event of a strike. The company's planes were based on the hope that unionized pilots and flight attendants would not walk out.

Parquat Used on Georgia Marijuana

ATLANTA (AP) — Helicopters began spraying parquat Friday in marijuana fields in north Georgia in the first use of the herbicide by the federal government in the United States.

Governor Joe Frank Harris said the operation would send a message "that we're sick and tired of drug problems." He said that was satisfied that no wide hazard was posed by the use of parquat, a federally licensed weed killer that can be dangerous if ingested.

Pete Charette, a special agent in the Atlanta office of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, said: "The controlled spraying will be in the north Georgia area. That's all I'm authorized to say."

Reagan Urged to Allow Sale to Soviet

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A senior interagency group has accepted a recommendation by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to lift export controls on pipe-laying tractors to the Soviet Union, according to administration officials.

The action, which is expected to be approved by President Ronald Reagan, would help the Caterpillar Tractor Co., which is the principal maker of the equipment and which is competing for sales in the Soviet Union with the Komatsu Co. of Japan.

At a meeting Thursday, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Baldrige prevailed against opposition from the national security adviser, William P. Clark, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, the officials reported.

Japanese Aide Ends Mideast Tour

TOKYO (AP) — Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's trip to the Middle East bolstered Japanese relations in the region but failed to win assurances that an end would come soon to hostilities there, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Democracy in Nigeria

A blur called Chad has eclipsed the marvelous news from Nigeria, but marvelous that news is nonetheless: Millions of people, from widely different tribes and regions, have again ratified a democracy modeled on America's, freely choosing a president at the polls. The turbulent inability of impoverished Chad to agree on any government at all warrants barely a footnote by comparison.

Nigeria deserves applause and attention, especially from Americans: "We have the same kind of government here in Nigeria that you have in America," a voter recalled to Clifford May of The New York Times, "and we can handle elections just as well as you can." That is not only a proud boast. It is true enough to negate the cliché that Third World nations are incapable of constitutional self-government.

No doubt there were irregularities in President Shehu Shagari's election to a second four-year term. But his margin was substantial, and in any case he was opposed by serious contenders under a formula requiring him to win at least a quarter of the vote in 13 of 19 states. Considering Nigeria's diversity, its quarreling past and its troubled economy, the balloting was remarkable for its orderliness.

What made it possible was the vision of General Olusegun Obasanjo, an African Cincinnatus who gave up the presidency four years ago to take up farming. He had managed the transition to democracy after a decade of military rule. It was he who urged the adoption of an American-style federal system

in place of the parliamentary model that had been tried and found wanting.

So Nigeria owes more to James Madison than to John Stuart Mill or Karl Marx.

In his famous Federalist No. 10, Madison saw in a large, well-constructed union the best antidote to the violence of faction: "The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular states, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration."

His thesis sensibly applies to Nigeria, with its 80 million people, three major tribal groups (Yorubas, Iboes and Hausas) and hundreds of smaller tribes in a country three times the size of South Africa. Its cohesion has been tested by civil war and rapid modernization.

A sag in oil prices has turned boom to bust, crippling development and doubling short-term debt. With the election over, Mr. Shagari may turn to the International Monetary Fund for the usual bail-out on the usual terms: a stronggulp of austerity. Americans can help Nigeria through its straits by providing more imaginative incentives and guarantees for private loans and investments.

There is no better bet in Africa than Nigeria, America's second most important source of imported oil. But a Reagan administration solicits of South Africa seems almost to take Nigeria's stability and moderation for granted. Nigeria has looked to the United States for inspiration and for trade. It's time to repay the compliment.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Just Another General

The latest Latin coup underscores the sterility of this method of political change. The loser in Guatemala, General Efrain Rios Montt, was something of a loner, a professional soldier who broke the military establishment's rules and relied on younger officers and fellow members of his fundamentalist sect. The winner, General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, is an organization man who has served all previous masters, including the corrupt Lucas Garcia and the eccentric Rios Montt, without visible scruples. "Above all," General Mejia Victores said upon assuming power, "it is necessary to preserve and fortify the unity of the army, maintaining the principle of hierarchy and chain of command." Think of it: a coup to maintain the chain of command.

Meantime perhaps to avoid one error committed by his predecessor, the new chief of state is retaining his old position as minister of defense. Otherwise he seems to be from the mold that has made the Guatemalan army the faithful servant of the country's landed ruling class. He was the officer who actually led the forces that, in the name of combating "Marxist-Leninist subversion," killed thousands of peasants, mostly underclass Indians, during the Rios Montt period. Those tactics made it politically impossible for the Reagan administration to follow its strategic proclivity and enlist Guatemala openly in the ranks of

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The French Role in Africa

President Mitterrand has shown courage in sending military aid to Chad. Some of the French Socialist government side with Colonel Qaddafi, and still more back him in quarreling with the United States.

Chad is in dire need. France, which created Chad and so many other weak pseudo-states, has the power and money to help. The French have long been active in former colonies, helping governments that are free and able — like those of Senegal, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast. They contrast with the British, who, feeling racial guilt, have stood aside from the suffering of countries such as Uganda, for fear of seeming "neo-colonialist."

—The Daily Telegraph (London)

A Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone?

The meeting of prime ministers of the Nordic countries which has just occurred in Helsinki resurrected the proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone. Promoted by the U.S.S.R. and its allies since the 1950s, it has had strong advocates in the Nordic countries themselves, particularly in central Finland and Sweden. In the NATO members, Norway and Denmark, advocates of the proposal are also to be found. The appeal is emotional rather than logical.

The possibility, however remote, that NATO could be weakened by banning nuclear weapons from Norway and Denmark even in time of war is sufficiently attractive (to the Soviets) to be worth some effort. For NATO countries, the idea suffers from some funda-

mental defects. Soviet superiority in conventional forces would present an even greater threat, since NATO's flexibility in responding to aggression would be reduced and the deterrent effect of the alliance damaged. The Nordic countries would still be in danger of nuclear attack because of the range of weapons deployed outside the nuclear-free zone.

—The Times (London).

For a Return to the Draft

By all reports, the volunteer nature of the [U.S.] armed forces has produced a high-quality defense establishment. But is it the best for the country? Or, said another way, what is being lost? Answer: Both the concept that service in the armed forces is a responsibility of all citizens and not just another job, and, most importantly, a deep commitment by the American people to the day-to-day requirements and operations of their armed forces and to the welfare of those who serve them.

There has been a definite separation, even isolation, of the military from the rest of society. Mainstreet U.S.A. seems willing to "let Joe do it" unless — or until — the armed forces fail in their principal mission: to deter war. Then, most would apparently agree on the need for a draft to obtain the personnel necessary to fight and win the war.

It seems to us that a draft to maintain peace should be equally acceptable as a responsibility of citizenship.

—Defense Report, a publication of the Association of the United States Army.

FROM OUR AUG. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Lebanese Communities Unite

BEIRUT — The enthusiasm which has reigned in Beirut, Syria, since that remarkable day, July 24, when the proclamation of the Constitution was officially declared has surpassed all predictions. Christians and Mohammedans, who a few days ago dared not lift their voice in complaint against the smallest official, have been parading the streets arm in arm with flags bearing the motto "Long live liberty; long live the army!" On Sunday the Mohammedans invited the Christians to their quarter, and about fifteen thousand of both parties swore a solemn oath to work hand in hand with the army in case anyone dared betray the Constitution. Indeed such was the harmony that an observer remarked that not since Mohammed declared himself as the messenger of Allah had such harmony existed.

1933: Cuban President Overthrown

HAVANA — President Gerardo Machado was the 13th Latin-American executive to be overthrown by violence since the economic depression began. In his case, as in that of many of the others, discontent was due to hard times coupled with an attempt by the ruler to perpetuate his stay in office by controlling elections and changing the constitution. The final break for Machado came when the army joined the hostile populace. Although he had achieved international notoriety as one of the most repressive dictatorships in Latin-American history, General Machado began his public career as a patriot, fighting in the army of liberation in 1895. When he became president in 1925, he enjoyed extraordinary popularity and esteem, but in two years he became the most cordially hated man on the island.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 9200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 547-1285. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cable Herald Paris.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Alain Lecour, 24-24 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
S.A. au capital de 1.300.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 120211. Reg. Commission Particulière No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Central America, Afghanistan

By J.S. Mehta

AUSTIN, Texas — No analogies are exact, but Soviet problems in Afghanistan may provide a more instructive parallel than Vietnam to U.S. problems in Central America.

The Afghan revolution of April 1978 succeeded because the Marxist-inclined factions were able to exploit increasing dissatisfaction with social and economic conditions. The Kremlin did not trigger the revolution but of course welcomed the grandiose extension of "socialism." Before long the ideological majority of President Hafizullah Amin led to the disintegration of the revolutionary coalition as the nationalists and the conservative tribes and mullahs who at first supported it became alienated from it.

When insurgency showed that the country was turning hostile to the Soviet Union, the Russians tried to eliminate Mr. Amin. The attempt misfired. In nervous impatience, the Kremlin then launched the ill-fated military intervention.

Today, although the government installed by the Russians has retracted many socialist measures, it has not gained domestic legitimacy. The presence of "foreign infidels" has turned the insurgency into a holy crusade. What was a local irritant has become a rumbling son of an international embarrassment.

The Soviet Union will not be defeated by the Afghan rebels, but the

Afghan rebels. A naval quarantine will not frighten the Sandinists into abdication but would probably strengthen their resolve and internationalize the conflict.

In a better world, each superpower could profit from studying the other's experience. They might find themselves in agreement that defiant nationalism is stronger than military power used to coerce small nations. They might even acknowledge to each other that all problems are not wholly or largely due to the other's conspiratorial malevolence.

They could both disengage with dignity by letting regional powers who have vital interests in peace and stability in their areas "circle the wagons" against all political and military interference. This is the role that the Contadora countries — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — seek to play in Central America and that the countries surrounding Afghanistan could work out for South and Southwest Asia.

In both Afghanistan and Central America, superpowers have fueled, not smothered, next-door nationalism. They would risk less if they learned to live with it.

The writer was India's foreign secretary from 1976 to 1979 and is now professor for world peace at the University of Texas. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Crisis Here, Crisis There, Feeble Powers Everywhere

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Neither Chad nor El Salvador is a country of intrinsic importance beyond its borders. Both are cases of civil struggle in which outside powers have taken a bloody hand. The resemblances end there.

Chad is an invented country made up of two irreconcilable communities. In the north are Islamic nomads and semi-nomads of Arab and Berber origins, and in the south, sedentary agrarian Africans who are animist or Christian. There is no logical reason why they should have been put together in a modern political entity called Chad, only the accidents of colonial history and decolonization.

But there they are, each struggling to dominate the other. Theirs is the underlying conflict, even though the present fight is led by two political figures of northern origin, Hissene Habré, the president, and Goukouni Oueddei, a former president.

There is nothing ideological in their conflict. They are two barons at war, and each takes what help he can get from whatever source. Each has his army, a few thousand men, and either could be (and in the past has been) routed by a modest deployment of disciplined foreign troops. Colonel Moamer Qaddafi's contribution to the rebellion — troops, it is said, and weapons, vehicles and air support — can equally be countered by a minimal foreign intervention.

Libya, after all, is a society of 3 million people, only 20 years away from a poverty and illiteracy equivalent to Chad's today. It is not Sparta. The attention Libya gets in foreign capitals derives not from national accomplishment but from the press-worthy flamboyance of Colonel Qaddafi and from an obsession with him that has developed in Washington.

Speaking coldly, it makes little difference who runs Chad, Mr. Habré or Mr. Goukouni, or even whether Colonel Qaddafi runs it. No one's rule is going to last more than a few years. The French care that reigning Africa can suddenly not be toppled too easily, because of the bad example to neighboring African countries in which the French have serious interests. Thus their grudging military commitment to Mr. Habré's survival.

But the affair in Chad is two-

dimensional, so to speak. The society is so unsophisticated and defenseless against outsiders that the question of local rule can be settled by an exercise in colonial intervention, whether it is French, Libyan or even American. The implications for Chadians are slight because theirs is an invulnerable simple society, still largely inaccessible to the modern world.

The limits of outside power are much greater in Central America. Society there is more sophisticated, politically diverse, resilient, reactive to foreign intrusion. Sending the Marines was feasible for the United

States 50 years ago because to do so

pretended to be no more than an act of force majeure. No one in Washington cared what Nicaraguans or Salvadorean thought then, any more than they care today about hearts and minds in Chad. Now, in Central America, Washington does care.

That, exactly, is the problem, and provides the principal limitation upon what the United States can do.

Central America's revolutions will be regulated by Central Americans. Settlements by force will be provisional only. The fundamental issues are political and social, to which Washington brings a contribution rendered inadequate by Washington's own history of improvident inter-

ventions. That said about the limits of U.S. power, there is consolation to be taken in the reflection that the outcome is not lastingly important to anyone but Central Americans.

Washington argues that the region is the "fourth border of the United States" (the phrase is Ambassador Jean Kirkpatrick's) and that Mexico's fate hangs on events in El Salvador. But this is not a serious argument, Mexicans are the first to say.

Washington itself will soon have forgotten, distracted by its next crisis or sent off in a new direction by a succeeding administration after next year's election. It is a tempting fact that crises have their seasons in the United States, and that the seasons change with unconscious speed.

International Herald Tribune.

Qaddafi: Less of a Force Than He Seems to Think

By Stanley Reed

NEW YORK — Before pursuing confrontation over the wasteland of Chad, the United States should consider some basic questions about Colonel Moamer Qaddafi.

What American interests, if any, does he threaten? What is his standing at home, in the Arab world, in Africa? Will high-profile U.S. military responses such as dispatching carrier battle groups and AWACS aircraft to patrol Libya's shores and ultimately curb his aggression?

The Reagan administration contends that Libya is a dangerous country threatening such important American allies as Egypt and Nigeria and ultimately the Arab states in the Gulf. The reality is quite different.

In military terms, the Libyans are not in a position to contend with regional powers such as Egypt. Colonel Qaddafi may have spent as much as \$12 billion on weapons in recent years, but his armed forces are badly trained and led. And with an estimated strength of only 65,000, the armed services are tiny compared with Egypt's 450,000 or even Morocco's 140,000 and Algeria's 68,000.

Colonel Qaddafi might not want to risk fully mobilizing and arming his regular soldiers, because, as he has admitted, he does not trust them.

His regional standing is an even greater obstacle to his hopes of expanding his influence beyond Libya's borders and its tiny 2.5 million population. While posing as the guardian of Abdel Gamal Nasser's legacy and the last apostle of Arab unity, he has managed to alienate or actually fight with every one of his neighbors.

Qaddafi attempts that he supported in Sudan in 1976 and in Tunisia in 1980 ended in miserable failure. He may even have benefited his sworn enemies, the Israelis, by sowing division in Arab circles and failing to honor commitments to the Arab confrontation states and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Having made himself a pariah in the Arab world, the colonel turned to the African arena, in which generous distributions of cash initially won him some success. But last June the Organization of African Unity dealt him a humiliating defeat by denying him its chairmanship. Immediately

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stones Can Kill

Regarding a cartoon (IHT, Aug. 4) depicting Israel as Goliath and a slain Palestinian as David:

It is obvious that the artist has spread that tribal passions and rivalries barely contained by present-day borders might bubble over if those borders were to be burst. Nevertheless, it is clear that the frontiers of Africa no longer fit the economic needs of the continent.

Just as clearly, Colonel Qaddafi has territorial aims. But nobody in his part of the world thinks he is able to carry through his ambitions.

The solution to the frontier question in Africa is a long-term question that will not be solved in the next 10 years. In the meantime, no good can come from committing valuable Western resources to the solution of a problem that cannot be solved within this period. The wise course, on all the evidence we have, is to sit back and wait to see what comes out of a rapidly evolving situation.

History seems likely to conclude that the Chad imbroglio is one of the most sorrowfully fantastic episodes of the whole international history of our times. In tragedy it fall far below the miseries of Asia, if only because the populations involved are comparatively very small; but in ruthless irresponsibility inside Nigeria, Mr. Goukouni backtracked

was interested to read about the Veneto headquarters bombing. Several senior officers were killed that day. At the time, the mistake was attributed to the great similarity in the geographical features between Veneto, which is on the Vulture, and Cassino, which is on the Garigliano, the similarity being due to the fact that the two rivers each hug a mountainous ridge. I am sure the error must have been reported in more than one military document.

P.F. BORDEAUX-GROULST.
Aix-en-Provence, France.

Near Monte Cassino

Regarding "The Abbey of Misfortune" (IHT, July 8):

Having belonged

ARTS / LEISURE

Sutton House Stars In U.K. Exhibition

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

GUILDFORD, England — In June 1520 a meeting was arranged, for the furtherance of universal peace and brotherhood, between their majesties Henry VIII of England and François I of France. The meeting place, subsequently titled by popular historians "The Field of Cloth of Gold," was the scene of a fortnight's jousting, wrestling, banqueting and dancing by the monarchs and their courtiers.

Prominent among the 5,172 persons who accompanied the English king was Sir Richard Weston — soldier, seaman, ambassador, government treasurer, and Gentleman of the Privy Chamber." In the next year, 1521, Sir Richard's long and faithful service to Henry VIII and his father Henry VII, was rewarded by the king's gift of the medieval manor and parkland of Sutton, near Guildford, an ancient town in Surrey 29 miles (47 kilometers) from London. There Sir Richard built alongside the old manor house, a splendid mini-palace of red brick with terracotta decorations, Sutton Place.

Sir Richard began to build the great house around 1525. It was finished before 1533, when the king came as a house guest. To celebrate the 450th anniversary of that visit, the Sutton Place Heritage Trust, established in 1982, "to preserve the atmosphere and character of an English country house and estate, and to ensure its continued existence as a source of social and cultural inspiration," has mounted a major loan exhibition, "The Renaissance at Sutton Place," which runs through Sept. 15.

The show, organized by Benedict Shephard, divides for catalog purposes into 10 sections, though in practice these mingle pretty freely and complement one another.

"The Courts of Henry VII and Henry VIII" are represented by contemporary drawings of the long-disappeared Richmond Palace, drawings of couriers in tournament armor, medallions, portraits of influential courtiers, and articles of table furniture. The "King's Palaces" mostly represented by drawings and watercolors, and with a special section on Nonsuch, the building that remained unfinished at the king's death, exemplify Henry's passion for building (in 1509 he inherited 13 palaces from his father; at his death 38 years later, he left his son more than 50).

The section on "The Couriers" includes a 16th-century tennis ball (feather stuffed with dog hair) and a pocket sundial (recently recovered from King Henry's flagship, the Mary Rose); while "Couriers"

"Houses" comprises oak panels from Waltham Abbey, thimbles, knives, porringers, inkwells, punses, imported ceramics, and 16th-century armchairs. The chief exhibits representing "The Art of Renaissance Warfare" are pieces of arms and armor, the masterpiece of which is the Milanese suit of armor made in 1545 for Henry II of France, bought from the Hever Castle sale in May for £1.9 million by the collector, B.H. Trupin, and loaned by him to the Sutton Place show. And there is a section devoted to Queen Anne Boleyn and Sir Francis Weston, Sir Richard's son who was one of the group of courtiers executed for alleged adultery with the queen, the pretext used by Henry for ridding himself of Anne Boleyn in favor of Jane Seymour.

Despite the execution of his son, Sir Richard remained on good terms with the king until his death in 1542, and Sutton Place stayed in the possession of his descendants until 1919, when it was sold to the Duke of Sutherland, who in turn sold it in 1959 to J. Paul Getty. In 1980, four years after Getty's death, it was leased to the American businessman and collector Stanley J. Seeger, who two years later set up the Sutton Place Heritage Trust.

This explanation is necessary because, as one of the introductory essays to the catalog notes, "The principal exhibit in 'The Renaissance at Sutton Place' is the house itself." The house has been fully restored by Sir Hugh Casson, and the grounds and gardens re landscaped by the dozen of English landscape designers, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, to incorporate a sculpture walk by Ben Nicholson; a Minoan swimming pool garden; the Paradise Garden, a series of pools brought to earth . . . purely to attract you with the sound of waters, and arbors and bird life," which leads in turn to the Moss or Secret Garden, which aims to recreate the spirit of a fairy painting by Atkinson Grimshaw in the Seeger Collection, which is on permanent loan to the Trust.

The number of visitors to the exhibition, house, and its grounds is limited and prior notice is obligatory. Visits can be arranged, for individuals or groups, Tuesday through Saturday, by telephoning the Booking Secretary, Guildford (0483) 504-453 between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

An excursion to Sutton Place is intended to be, not just a trot round a show of art and artifacts in rural setting, but a total experience of the kind which inspired Henry VIII himself to poetry:

*Pastime with good company
I love and shall until I die.
Grudge who lust, but none deny,
So God be pleased, thus live I will.*

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The Associated Press

David Mach (in front) constructed this "Polaris submarine" out of old tires as his contribution to the British Arts Council's Sculpture Show, opening this weekend in London. The exhibits are scattered in and around the Hayward Gallery and the Serpentine Gallery in Kensington Gardens.

Objets d'Art Fetching Record Prices at Sales

By Sourou Melikian

International Herald Tribune

THE predominant characteristic of the past season has been a spectacular boom in objets d'art. Each time a record was broken professionals accounted for it by the rarity of that given piece in its own category.

This was not without reason. When a superb, early-14th-century parcel-gilt double cup from Germany sold at Sotheby's for £132,000 last March, it was possible to argue that hardly any medieval silver other than church plate had survived. The double cup itself

A second factor is a new approach to art under the influence of art historians such as André Malraux and the art monthly — the old Connaisseur and Apollo in England, and Connaissance des Arts in France. They were the first to treat so-called decorative objects as serious art. What Malraux did for small-scale sculpture, the art monthly did for pottery, porcelain, glass, silver, furniture. It takes a long time for such influence to sink in: A 20-year process is being completed now.

A third factor in the rise of objects has been the large-scale diffusion of modern and interior design. In the '50s, the conservative upper classes in Britain and continental Europe lived in houses or apartments decorated in the traditional styles that are called by the names of monarchs — Louis XV and XVI in France and many European countries, Georgian in England. Even in the United States, this was not uncommon in the houses of the very rich.

Things have changed. Those who still live this way are owners of historical houses in France and England, or a handful of collectors of the highest order. The frequent adoption of a new setting with bare walls, in which aesthetic choices are no longer predetermined by a given decorative style, has facilitated a relativist approach to art and greater eclecticism in the selection of objects. Many people now buy objects d'art who are neither "collectors" — i.e. obsessive bunters of a given type — nor concerned with "decoration," but just want a few beautiful pieces to live with, regardless of style and period.

All these being irreversible factors, objects d'art are likely to look larger and larger on the auction scene.

It is relatively easy to predict which objects will be carried first by the rising tide. Major items of medieval art will soar. Not a great many are left and these are on the agenda of several Western institutions. Highly important silver should go up fast as well — what little Louis XIV silver survives, top Baroque pieces from Germany, France and Britain. It is the last field of Western art where major acquisitions are still to be made and high-powered collectors are becoming vividly aware of the fact.

Chinese art will continue to ride the crest. Its multiple buyers spread around the world from Japan and Hong Kong to the United States and Western Europe make it the soundest of all markets. The best English furniture will rise precipitously. It lags behind French furniture and a bigger proportion of top quality pieces are privately owned.

Other examples can be quoted in Chinese or Egyptian art. An admirable Tang jar, undoubtedly the most beautiful specimen of that shape — in green and amber splashed over an ivory ground, was knocked down in New York last June at \$484,000, thus becoming the most expensive Tang object d'art sold at auction. Three days earlier the statue of an Egyptian scribe, carved out of a block of granite, during the reign of Ramses II, established the world record for any Egyptian work of art at \$341,000, also at Sotheby's.

Such diversity in material, style, and period leaves one common denominator. All the record price pieces are objects as distinct from two-dimensional art. Gradually, objects d'art are being propelled to a price level that used to be reserved for paintings. They have some way to go, but financial parity is in sight.

This revolution — the word is for once not too strong — is due to the combined effect of separate, unrelated factors.

One is the dwindling number of important paintings. Major Old Masters are on their way out. Impressionists will follow soon.

The general rise of objets d'art will not just be an automatic process. There may be divergent trends within the same categories, depending on the level of quality.

And these trends will be in turn heavily influenced by the drastic change that has affected the aesthetic perception of Western society in recent years.

The Monumental Grandeur of Calder

By Vicki Elliott

International Herald Tribune

TURIN — It might have been an exhibition about the bull in history — apt enough, both for Turin (the Romans had bulls in mind when they called it Augusta Taurinorum) and for Toro Assicurazioni, Italy's sixth-largest insurance company, which felt like doing a little image-building on its 150th anniversary. In the end, they made do with one old bull, battered out of a sheet of brass in 1930, and a blue velvet cow. Alexander Calder, on the other hand, didn't budge.

The Calder exhibition in the Palazzo a Vela, which runs through Sept. 25, is built on a scale people can't afford to insure any more. Toro and the Turin municipality divided the 350-billion-lire (\$2.25-million) cost of the show, and gave Calder's mobiles the room they need to breathe. The sculptures look better when there are galaxies of them in each other's company and a huge sea of space.

The Palazzo, a vast hangar, was built in 1961, stately grandiose for the centenary of the unification of Italy, and its size had defeated the municipal authorities ever since. Now, the sweep of its roof echoes the organic shapes that Calder swings from his sculptures, and its 1960s streaming sits well with his primary colors. Calder in another setting might read as passé; here, the largest collection of his works ever assembled (450 drawings, wire sculptures, toys, lithographs, even paintings) makes an unforgettable period piece.

Giavino Canadente, who met Calder in 1956, when he was assistant director of the Museums of Modern Art in Rome and became a friend of the artist, spent two years putting together the exhibition, calling upon museums in the Old World and the New. Sandra Calder Davidson, one of the artist's daughters, watched 20 seven-ton trucks load up about 30 sculptures from the family collection at the estate at Saché, in the Touraine region of France, from which her parents used to shuttle back and forth to Roxbury, Connecticut. Two supervisors came over from the States to show how the pieces should be loaded on the cranes — if they weren't balanced, they could fall off and kill someone. The French loaned four of the monster statues that paid off the sculptor's death duties (the Gi-



Turin exhibition is largest collection of Calder works ever assembled.

card government refused them when Calder died in 1976; luckily for the Calder family, Socialist tastes proved different).

Renzo Piano, the Italian half of the Pompidou Center's architectural *enfants terribles*, designed the installation, dividing the hall with radial chambers that spin round a central space. A long-tailed devil, painted Calder's favorite barn red, watches the threshold, and the visitor's eye is drawn across a football field of polished marble to two ribbed stables, "Saurian Horse" and "Guillotine." To the right, the third Alexander Calder — both his father and grandfather were sculptors — is seen in bronze, a "Laughing Boy" done when he was 8 by his father, Alexander Stirling Calder.

The laughing boy turned into a gawking giant, or, as Jacques Prévert put it, "this ogre with the fingers of a fairy." The 1960s documentaries that run at hourly intervals show him tinkering in his chaotic workshop or flipping acrobats from trapezes in his famous circus, an uninhabited W.C. Fields with a cardboard visor and a bright red L.L. Bean shirt.

His appetite for humor was legendary. Critics emphasize how he never lost sight of the "circus aesthetic," a talent for surprise and spectacle, that first made his name in the Paris of the 1920s with his cutlasses of swordswallows and weight lifters made out of cork, wire and rags. (Calder later said himself that what he liked about the circus was the space.) His first line drawings for the New York Police Gazette in 1923, showing the circus's Bearded Lady ("a Real Gen") and the elephants ("Gray Matter") carry a prophetic subtitle: "It Preserves Some of the Romance of Youth That the Rush and Bustle of City Life So Soon Impair or Destroy."

In the eyes of the world, Calder never grew up, and, despite his worldly success, he was always able to tend his own backyard. He was a good friend of Joan Miró (whose imagery is often hauntingly similar) and Fernand Léger (who shared his love for machines), but he had little time for the intellectual soul-searching of the art scene. He preferred his workshop. "One of the problems confronting me," he once wrote, "is to get enough free time to work, and not to go around talking about it."

So in 1931, when he met Mondrian and abandoned the effortful movement of his representational

work for abstractionism and the things that Marcel Duchamp suggested he call "mobiles" — thus bringing movement, a new dimension, into the center of 20th-century art — he never moved very far away from the real world.

It is everywhere evident in the show, in such works as the "Stony Mobile," the "Calderberry Bush," the "Stainless Stealer," the pinning orange waterlilies or "The 8 O'Clock Fish," which got up to make at 7 and had ready by 8 A.M. for a daughter's birthday.

Eternally tinkering with his pliers and his aluminum plates, he had an all-American talent for making something out of nothing. Calder liked to say that his building block was the universe, which he took to be round. "If anybody could understand what Sandy Calder was saying, I would have cast him as God," Arthur Miller once said. "As it is, I take him on faith."

Despite indulging in some preliminary sketching, drawing, and painting, Calder's work is walking out of the Turin exhibition to the artificial lake that reflects more mobiles, dipping in the wind. The pointed leaves of a passing tree leave an image on the retina like Calder's pterodactyl fins. They need music to be best appreciated, as they move through their fourth plane.

U.S. Movies in Brief

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Philip Morris' Canadian film, "The Grey Fox," is a leisurely paced western with one terrific aspect: Richard Farnsworth," writes Vincent Canby of The New York Times. Farnsworth, a strait-laced actor, plays an old stagecoach robber at the turn of the century who tries to come to terms with the Age of Steam by adapting his thieving ways to train robberies. He falls in love with a feminist photographer (Jackie Burroughs) while hiding out in a small town in British Columbia, and, Canby writes, "They make a very attractive couple." The screenplay by John Hunter is only "modest," according to Canby, but the film "has been beautifully photographed by Frank Tidy."

"Cheat," directed by Lewis John Carlson, "can't make up its mind whether it's a light-headed comedy, set in what appears to be a posh New England-style prep school just outside Chicago, or a romantic drama about a teen-age boy who has a torrid affair with his roommate's mother. Either way it's pretty awful," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times. Starring Jacqueline Bisset as the rich society woman who picks up her son's room-

mate (Andrew McCarthy) in a bar and subsequently has a serious affair with him, the plot is mainly concerned with showing what happens to the friendship between the two boys when the affair is discovered.

Paul Brickman's "Risky Business" is an intoxicating blend of erotic and social comedy," writes Gary Arnold of The Washington Post, in which Brickman directs his own material. A well-to-do Chicago suburb is the setting for this story of a clean-cut adolescent (played by Tom Cruise) and his dealings with teen-age fantasies and realities. His parents, played by dreamy soubriquet, Janet Carroll and Nicholas Pryor, take a week's vacation to Florida, leaving their son in charge of himself and the house. Despite indulging in some preliminary guilty pleasures, (drinking father's scotch, taking the Porsche out for a forbidden spin), Joel's own "inhibitions nip him in the bud." Brickman's "verbal wit" is crisp, writes Arnold, and is "reinforced by a pictorial style of equal precision and deftness." But writes Janet Maslin of The New York Times, despite an "abundance of style" in "Risky Business," one would be "hard-pressed to find a film whose hero's problems are of less concern to the world at large."

"Simon shows us the story, the inter-coastal history of three nations," said Professor Ch'oe.

Dr. Kim, the director of the Korean National Museum, who was in Tokyo for the opening of the exhibition, said the Koreans are in the final stages of raising the hull of the ship, which will then be restored. The ship contains personal items as well as export goods reflecting "all aspects of the culture and economy," he said. There are also wooden storage boxes as well as old coins, mirrors and sword guards on exhibit.

The double exhibition will remain at the Tokyo National Museum until Sept. 11 before going to Nagoya and Fukuoka, Japan. Late in August, 3,000 scholars to the International Congress of Asian and African Studies will

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By ALAN S. BLINDER

Fed's Concern About Money Supply May Bode Ill for the U.S. Economy

RINCESTON, New Jersey — In case you have not been keeping score, be informed that the monetary aggregates have been growing at juicy rates in recent months. Fed Chairman Paul Volcker is concerned about this. I am concerned about his concern.

The Federal Reserve has had a great deal of experience with monetarism in recent years. Why look for more?

Presumably, the monetary aggregates — the Ms — are not goals in themselves, but only instruments for controlling something that matters, like gross national product. But GNP is the product of money times velocity, so GNP growth stems both from growth of money and growth of velocity. If velocity drops, the money supply must grow faster, or the economy will stagnate. And it just so happens that velocity has been falling rapidly in recent months.

The monetarist belief is steady money growth preserves that velocity growth is either stable or highly predictable. A few years ago this doctrine seemed dubious. Now it is ridiculous. Deregulation and rapid financial innovation continue to transform the ways people make payments and store their wealth. Many of these changes affect the demand for one or more of the assets included in the Ms, thereby causing velocity to shift.

Let us consider the recent high monetary growth rates in this light. Since November 1982, M-2 has grown at a 16-percent annual rate, a sharp acceleration from the 9-percent rate recorded during the previous 12 months. Is this cause to sound the inflationary alarm? Hardly. In December 1982 a new type of bank account called a money market deposit account (MMDA) was authorized. These accounts proved to be very popular. In less than seven months balances in MMDAs grew from zero to more than \$360 billion.

Now it happens that the Fed decided to put MMDAs into M-2, which explains why M-2 has grown so rapidly. In case you are wondering, a version of M-2 that excluded MMDAs would have grown at an annual rate of —17 percent since November 1982.

The other popular monetary aggregate is M-1. During the 12 months ending in June 1982, M-1 grew 3.4 percent. Then from June 1982 to June 1983 it grew at a whopping 12.5-percent annual rate, causing much consternation among monetarists.

Here the explanation is less clear, but December 1982 also marked the introduction of Super NOW accounts. These accounts are included in a component of M-1 that the Fed calls "Other Checkable Deposits." By no coincidence, the annual growth rate of Other Checkable Deposits from June 1982 to June 1983 was 39 percent. Had these deposits been excluded from M-1, the recorded M-1 growth rate would have been only 6.6 percent.

Vivid Example

On the other hand, had the Fed put the MMDAs into M-1, the recorded growth rate of M-1 would have been 94 percent. Thus, depending on some subtleties of definition, the Fed could have reported an M-1 growth rate anywhere between 6.6 percent and 94 percent.

There is obviously room for fun with numbers here. But I've done enough to illustrate how meaningless monetary growth numbers can be during a period of rapid financial change.

The last quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983 provide a vivid historical example. During those two quarters M-1 grew at a 7-percent rate. Reasonable, right? Wrong, because M-1 velocity fell at a 6-percent rate, leaving the annual growth rate of nominal GNP a scant 1 percent. The consequence was a 5-percent rate of decline of real GNP and a terrible recession.

History might have repeated itself a year later had the Fed stubbornly adhered to monetarist dogma. During the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983, M-1 velocity fell at an 8-percent annual rate. Fortunately, Mr. Volcker had renounced monetarism — temporarily, be said — in October 1982, and M-1 was allowed to grow at a 14-percent rate. So nominal GNP was at least permitted to grow at a mediocre 5.3-percent pace. Real economic performance during the two quarters was not great, but neither was it catastrophic.

The moral of the story is clear: He who targets on the growth rate of money when velocity is behaving erratically is looking for trouble.

There lies my worry. Mr. Volcker has recently announced that the Fed intends to bring money growth rates back into line with targets. If the Fed returns to M-fetishism, look out. For as long as velocity keeps declining, seemingly high money growth rates are not only appropriate but actually essential if recession is to be avoided.

In view of our experience with monetarism, perhaps the surgeon general should require that Mr. Volcker's cigar wrappers carry a warning: Monetary targets can be hazardous to the economy's health."

The writer is a professor of economics at Princeton University. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 12, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	U.S.	DM.	S.F.	U.S.
Amsterdam	3.264	4.512	111.045	32.375*	0.187	12.043	13.643	31.89
Brisbane	3.462	4.882	110.795	32.075*	0.187	12.043	13.643	31.89
Buenos Aires	2.292	3.462	110.795	32.075*	0.187	12.043	13.643	31.89
Caracas	1.469	2.432	112.325	32.375*	0.187	12.043	13.643	31.89
Colombia	1.413	2.382	112.325	32.375*	0.187	12.043	13.643	31.89
Madrid	1.613	2.813	59.925	19.625	—	22.325	23.325	44.665
New York	1.1845	0.344	0.2225	0.042	0.0284	0.0185	0.0607	0.1815
Paris	1.297	12.1245	30.075	1.0225	0.042	0.0185	0.0607	0.1815
Peru	2.917	4.222	112.325	32.375*	0.187	12.043	13.643	31.89
Portugal	1.624	2.862	112.325	32.375*	0.187	12.043	13.643	31.89
Spain	1.624	2.862	112.325	32.375*	0.187	12.043	13.643	31.89
U.S.C.	1.624	2.862	112.325	32.375*	0.187	12.043	13.643	31.89
U.S.D.	1.6152	2.8745	112.325	32.375*	0.187	12.043	13.643	31.89

* Sterling/1,000 Irish £

(b) Commercial firms (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Units of 1000 (b) Units of 1,000

N.A.: not quoted; N.R.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Aug. 12

	Dollar	D-Mark	French	Swiss	French	ECU	SDR
1.M.	9.7%	18.7%	5.6%	4.7%	9.7%	13.6%	13.6%
2.M.	10.4%	19.4%	5.6%	4.7%	9.6%	14.6%	13.6%
3.M.	10.8%	19.8%	5.6%	4.7%	9.6%	15.1%	13.6%
4.M.	10.9%	21.1%	4.6%	4.7%	10.6%	16.9%	13.6%
5.M.	11.1%	21.6%	4.6%	4.7%	10.9%	17.7%	13.6%

5 Sterling/1,000 Irish £

(b) Commercial firms (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Units of 1000

N.A.: not quoted; N.R.: not available.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Poland Is to Meet Creditors Tuesday To Discuss Bank-Debt Rescheduling

LONDON (Reuters) — Poland agreed to meet Western creditor banks on Tuesday in Vienna to discuss their proposal for rescheduling the country's 1983 bank debt. An agreement could be concluded soon, banking sources said Friday.

The banks delivered a firm proposal last month, but Poland replied earlier this week only by asking for a further meeting. Banks conducting the talks then said a meeting would not be held until Poland replied firmly on terms by Friday. Some bankers observed that by agreeing to the meeting, Poland in effect had accepted the basic terms.

The banks, through the small working party coordinating negotiations, had proposed that 95 percent of Poland's \$1.5 billion in principal due this year be rescheduled over 10 years, with a five-year grace period on principal repayments. The banks would receive an interest rate of 1% percentage points over the London interbank offered rate for Eurodollar deposits, and a one-percentage-point rescheduling fee, bankers said. Poland would be required to pay 1983 interest of \$1.1 billion, but would receive 60 percent of this back as short-term trade credit.

Michigan Bank Sues Citibank

BLOOMFIELD HILLS, Michigan (AP) — Michigan National Bank of Detroit is suing Citibank to recover its share of a \$45 million loan to Petróleos Mexicanos, Mexico's state oil company, a lawyer for the Michigan bank said Friday.

Michigan National, which was participating in a syndicated loan to Pemex, alleges that Citibank unlawfully extended Michigan National's \$3 million share of the loan.

The lawsuit "has potential implications that are fairly widespread," said Lawrence Gladstone, vice president and general counsel of Michigan National's parent company, Michigan National Corp. "The implications relate to the structuring of international credit and the rights of participating banks to go along with debt restrictions," he said.

Funds Report 33% Wereldhove Share

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — The pension funds PGGM and PVM, which are trying to take over the investment company Beleggingsmaatschappij Wereldhove, say they have obtained an interest of about 33 percent in the company.

On Aug. 10, the two funds said they had obtained 20 percent of Wereldhove's share capital and 30 percent of its outstanding obligations. Wereldhove is opposing the takeover. It says the offered prices of 155 guilders (\$50.62) per share and 1,502.88 guilders per 1,000 guilder convertible obligations are too low.

SEC Seeks Tighter Schwab Controls

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Saying that Charles Schwab & Co.'s "grossly negligent" supervision of its branch in Newport Beach, California, in 1980 allowed one of its salesmen to operate an \$850,000 fraud scheme from his desk, the Securities and Exchange Commission staff has asked that the company be barred from opening any new branch offices until it improves its training and audit procedures.

Those procedures were so lax, the SEC charges, that they "demonstrate a total disregard for the supervisory responsibilities of a brokerage firm under the federal securities law."

The nation's largest discount brokerage house, San Francisco-based Schwab operates 59 branches and is now owned by BankAmerica Corp. Schwab executives said Thursday that on their own they had earlier instituted many of the safeguards requested by the SEC staff. The SEC staff's request must be reviewed by an administrative law judge and is subject to further appeals.

Marc Rich Kept From Selling Firm

HOLLYWOOD (LAT) — Marc Rich, the New York entrepreneur, apparently has been blocked by a federal court order from selling his 50 percent ownership of 20th-Century Fox Film Corp., according to documents filed in a New York contempt case against his Swiss-based commodities trading empire.

Fox declined on Thursday to confirm or deny a report in the Wall Street Journal that Rich has been negotiating to sell his share in the Hollywood-based movie studio to Marvin Davis, a Denver oil man who owns the other half. However, sources said that such a deal has been under discussion for "a long time."

Mr. Rich has come under scrutiny because of the U.S. government's efforts to force him to produce records for a grand jury investigation of oil profits.

Brazil, IMF Reach Tentative Accord

By Caroline Arkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Brazil has reached a tentative new agreement with the International Monetary Fund that should open the way later this year to renewed lending by the IMF and international bankers, according to the Brazilian finance minister, Emano Galvão.

A team of IMF officials that has been in Brazil negotiating the details of the package was to return to Washington to present the agreement to the IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosière. If he approves the plan, it will go to the board of executive directors for a final decision in October, sources said.

In making the announcement, Mr. Galvão told reporters Thursday that he hoped the IMF would encourage commercial banks to resume their lending by the end of September.

Brazil, which owes close to \$90 billion overseas, has been hovering on the edge of bankruptcy all year. It is more than \$1.5 billion behind in its foreign payments to banks and suppliers, sources say. These arrears would climb to more than \$2 billion by the end of September if the nation gets no new money between now and then, and to almost \$2.5 billion by year-end, according to estimates being made in Brazil.

The cash squeeze became more acute after the end of May, when the IMF stopped paying installments on a three-year \$4.9 billion loan because Brazil failed to meet tough economic conditions set by the IMF. Since then, Brazil has been locked in negotiations with the IMF on a new loan agreement.

Commercial bankers, who were already uneasy about Brazil's fi-

nancial and economic package, stopped paying out on a medium-term loan for \$4.4 billion when Brazil failed to comply with the IMF program.

The Brazilian government finally agreed last month to IMF demands for a modification in the country's wage and salary laws that have been compensating workers fully for inflation, which is now running at nearly 150 percent a year.

But the military government's decision to change these laws, which would lead to real wage reductions, came amid growing domestic opposition to the economic austerity.

The change in the law has gone through the Brazilian congress, which can choose not to vote on it. If that happens, the decree would automatically become law but only after a delay of 60 days. The IMF likely would not consider the new agreement until it has been cleared by congress, monetary sources say.

Strong political opposition to further painful economic measures delayed the government's agreement to other IMF demands for further spending cuts and anti-inflation measures, and opposition members of congress demanded Thursday that the whole IMF agreement be presented to congress for ratification. There have been growing demands in Brazil on debt repayments.

Private bankers already have begun work on a complete overhaul of their loan agreement with Brazil. The complicated first phase was a failure almost from the start, as regional banks in the United States and elsewhere did not come up with their share of the money promised in Brazil.

Meanwhile, Mr. de Larosière will be aiming at providing all the bank financing that Brazil needs through December 1984, banking sources say.

The second phase of the com-

mercial bank restructuring, being coordinated by Citibank, will be aimed at providing all the bank financing that Brazil needs through December 1984, banking sources say.

The nation is asking for a further \$3 billion to \$4 billion from international bankers for the rest of this year and for as much as \$3 billion of new money for 1984, sources say.

Harris-Lanier Tie Raising Eyebrows

(Continued from Page 7)

certain strengths that are complementary to one another and it would certainly have taken Harris years to build up the sales force and the marketing expertise that Lanier brings to them currently," she said.

In the year ended June 30, 1982, Harris' net income totaled \$75.5 million, or \$2.42 a share, down 27 percent from a year before. Revenue totaled \$1.72 billion. In the nine months ended last March 31, per-share earnings fell to \$1.40 from \$1.96 a year earlier.

Lanier earned \$25.9 million, or \$1.68 a share, in its year ended May 31, 1982, down 1 percent from a year earlier, on revenue of \$349.7 million. In its nine months ended last Feb. 28, it earned 66 cents a share, down from \$1.10 in the year

before. Neither company has reported earnings for all of fiscal 1983.

In fiscal 1984, Mr. Di Sanza says he expects Harris to earn \$2.70 a share, on revenue of \$2.18 billion, including the Lanier subsidiary. Miss Roth projects earnings of \$2.25 for Harris alone, or a 10-percent to 15-percent increase in revenue. She said Lanier could add up to 10 cents a share in earnings.

Mr. Boyd, the Harris chairman, said he expected the company's semiconductor division to show a 30 percent increase in revenues this year.

Last month the company introduced a microprocessor that incorporates an existing Intel Corp. system with new technology that allows a computer system to do that



Jacques de Larosière

IMF Expects Saudis To Cut Size of Loan

By Susan Rasky
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund, which was counting on a \$4.2-billion loan from Saudi Arabia to help close a funding gap this year, now expects only about half that amount, according to monetary sources.

The agency has said for some time that it would need \$6 billion to \$8 billion in borrowed funds to cover anticipated lending for the rest of the year.

Although Mr. de Larosière has not yet given his official blessing to the new agreement, sources said, the IMF team in Brazil is unlikely to return with an agreement that falls short of the minimum requirements.

However, one report from Brazil gives way to Brazil on an sticking point, this year's projected inflation rate.

But monetary sources said this week that it now appears that the Saudis will be able to lend only another \$2.4 billion to the IMF this year, and possibly even less, due to a poor balance of payments position and lower oil revenues.

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tional bankers for the rest of this year and for as much as \$3 billion of new money for 1984, sources say.

Surprises Ahead for the Bears

Huge Recent Bursts of Short Selling Looking Amateurish

Borrowing and liquidating shares not actually owned is a standard speculative procedure which helps keep markets under control when there is excessive news-stimulated amateurish buying. Last June 13, for example, ROM CORP. ran up \$20 in a day to as high as \$80 on news of IBM involvement. ICG bought the stock— and bought it—on the \$20s while providing forged \$41 initially and \$74 later. The run to \$80 took us out, and astute short sellers supplied enough borrowed shares to bring the market back down again. Such moves, however, are still short-term technical corrections, however, the caliber of short selling shifts with amateurs liquidating feverishly in hope of collapse. So we begin measuring for another bottom in ROM nearer \$60 before it heads toward ultimate targets three times higher. Watch now how belated short sellers of a million STAGG TECHNOLOGY and 2.3 million PRIME COMPUTER group with their late, and you'll see what the mechanism gets for the short sellers of major players of latest technology-panic lows. Panic in technologies also creates buying opportunities in gold—with the electronics industry now needing 90 tons a year or 14 times the annual production of Homestake as the biggest North American supplier. In a similar state of unawareness, the amateurs have sold a year's South African production short in the futures market, and here, too, we see frantic upside scrambling ahead. As we did last August with the Dow at 775, ICG has begun counteracting major new gains from shorts of the most despair. A few complimentary issues of our weekly reports should help you comprehend and profit. Telephone, telex or return the coupon to:

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EUROPEAN EDITION—PARIS—MOSDAY, JUNE 13, 1983

NO. 1042

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND AND HIS CONSORT, THE DUCHESS OF HOHENBERG, ARE ASSASSINATED WHILE DRIVING THROUGH STREETS OF SARAJEVO, BOSNIA

BY ERNST REINHOLD, PHOTOGRAHHER FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD

PHOTO BY ERNST REINHOLD, PHOTOGRAHHER FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD

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SPORTS

Steeplechase Goes To Ilg; Czech Wins Women's Shot Put

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI—Patriz Ilg of West Germany, benefiting from a late start by Henry Marsh, won the 3,000-meter steeplechase Friday at the World Track and Field Championships.

It was timed in 8 minutes, 15.06 seconds, the fastest in the world this year. He was followed by Boleslaw Mamiński of Poland in 8:17.03 and Colin Reitz of Britain in 8:17.75.

The happiest winner, however, was Helena Fibingerová of Czechoslovakia who won the women's shot put. After winning with a save of 69 feet, ¾ inches, on the final throw of the competition and seeing the highly favored Ilona Szűcs of East Germany, she turned up and down, blew kisses to the crowd and embraced about a dozen shot-put officials.

Helma Knorrhofer of East Germany finished second at 67-11 and Irena Lipniak, the 1980 Olympic champion and world record-holder, wound up third at 67-5½. The 4-year-old Fibingerová, a former world record holder, was the 1976 Olympic bronze medalist, but she missed the 1980 Games because of injury.

In Friday's last two finals, contested in a driving rain, Detlef Bichel of East Germany won the gold medal in the javelin with a save of 293 feet, seven inches (93 meters), beating Tom Petranoff of the United States, the world record-holder. Petranoff got the silver medal with a throw of 280-10, and Dainis Kula of the Soviet Union was third at 280-9.

Ronald Weigel of East Germany won the 50-kilometer walk. He was timed unofficially in three hours, 45 minutes, 7.90 seconds, followed by José Marna of Spain and Serguei Ilig coming up to the final hurdle.

Then Marsh's left foot appeared to slip on the wet track, and he caught his right foot on the hurdle and fell. By the time he got up, he was out of contention for a medal and finished eighth.

The loss was another bitter disappointment for Marsh. In the 1981 World Cup at Rome he finished first but was disqualified for running around a hurdle, and Mamiński was declared the winner.

Earlier, Mary Decker, seeking her second gold medal of the championships, breezed into the women's 1,500-meter final, but American hopes were jolted by Larry Myricks' failure to get through the first heat of the men's 200-meter dash and an injury to the hurdler Candy Young.

Decker, winner of the women's 3,000 meters on Wednesday, advanced into Sunday's 1,500 final by winning her heat in 4 minutes, 7.47 seconds.

Among those joining Decker in the final were Ravila Agadjanyan, Zamira Zaitseva and Ekaterina Podkopayeva of the Soviet Union, Gabriela Dosio of Italy and Doine Melinte of Romania.

In the women's 100-meter hurdles, Young was injured after clearing the first hurdle. Her left leg in pain, she could not stop immediately and crashed into the second hurdle, then tumbled onto the track, grabbing her leg in agony.

In the decathlon, Daley Thompson of Britain has built up a 120-point lead over Jürgen Hingsen of West Germany at the halfway stage.

The 25-year-old Briton, best of the field in both 100 meters and long jump, ended the first day on 4,486 points to lead Hingsen (4,366) and Torsten Voss of East Germany (4,314).

Thompson, the Olympic, Commonwealth and European champion, made a good start to his bid to complete a set of golds when he returned the fastest time of 10.60 seconds in the 100 meters to pick up 906 points.

Thompson, showing no signs of the back injury that has worried him this season, pulled further ahead in the long jump when he returned the leading leap of 7.88 meters to collect 996 points and was third in the shot with 15.35 meters.

He did not fare so well in the high jump, however, clearing only 2.00 meters, 15 centimeters short of the height he achieved when he broke the record.

Hingsen was best in the shot with a put of 15.66 meters, behind only Steffen Grummt of East Germany, who returned 16.14 meters.

Certainly, none of the country's 3-year-olds has displayed consistency of Deputed Testimony, who has run only two bad races in his life. But those performances were very conspicuous because they occurred in two great states of American horsedom, New York and Kentucky. Deputed Testimony finished sixth in the Belmont Stakes and was beaten in the Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland.

Deputed Testimony will be facing six rivals: Play Fellow, Slew o' Gold, Timeless Native, Exile King, lead of the House and Hyperbole.

Boniface seems to fear none of them, nor any conditions that might arise in the Travers. There is not much speed in the field, which will bunt a plodder like Play Fellow, but Boniface said that Deputed Testimony has the natural need to lay close to the pace if he is to succeed.

Transition
BASEBALL
American League
ATLANTA—Purchased the contract of Mike Schmidt, first baseman, from Rochester of the International League.

HICAGO—Signed the contract of Dave Moore, outfielder, from Denver of the American Association. Offered Al Jones, pitcher, Atlanta of the Major League.

AKL—Signed the contracts of Mark Wohlers, pitcher, and Mike Murphy, pitcher, from Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League.

National League
CINCINNATI—Signed Greg Kuhl, center, to a three-year contract.

LEVELAND—Signed Ray Kinsella, center, to a multi-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
CLEVELAND—Cut Don Miller, tackle.

ALLAS—Released Michael Edwards, wide receiver, and Brett Hartman, end.

DETROIT—Released Ray Kinney, center, and Mike Tolos, linebacker. Terrence Jones, tight end; Gene Krockhoff, tackle; Allen Cole, cornerback; Scott Rabe, quarterback.

MILWAUKEE—Staff, defensive and offensive line.

NEW ENGLAND—Cut Doug Guyer, linebacker, and Steve Gandy, defensive back.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed John Sterchi, defensive lineman.

PHILADELPHIA—Cut Van Manen, cornerback, Rick Porter, running back; Frank Wood, center; Harry Patten, end; and Len Lomax, defensive back.

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PARIS POSTCARD

To the Opera Barricades

By Mary Ellen Bortin

Reuters

PARIS — A second Bastille uprising is brewing among Parisians upset over government plans to build a new "popular" opera house at the historic prison site, the birthplace of the French revolution.

The blueprint for the future "Opéra de la Bastille" is expected to be selected within the next few weeks by President François Mitterrand, who says he is determined to see the project through despite France's economic difficulties.

But although the architect has not yet been chosen, critics are asking whether Paris is ready for a "pop op" — classical opera made popular through greater accessibility to the masses.

Pointing to other recent steel-and-glass constructions around Paris, they say the new opera would deface a colorful quarter of artisans and workshops and that it would be an expensive and unnecessary addition to the city's cultural scene.

Plans for the Bastille opera began taking shape in 1981 as part of the Socialist government's drive for a "cultural revolution" aimed at popularizing elitist arts and recapturing the dominance of Paris as the world's cultural capital.

"We want to create a functional, modern theater of lyric art which will triple the number of operas seen in Paris," François Bloch-Lainé, who heads the Bastille project, said.

He said renovation of the existing opera house, the ornate Palais Garnier, opened in the heart of the city in 1875, had been ruled out on grounds of cost.

The demand for tickets far exceeds the available seats at the Palais Garnier, and poor sight lines in the auditorium of less than 2,000 seats block all view of the stage from 400 low-cost seats.

The new opera is to house a main theater with 2,700 to 3,000 seats, a 1,500-seat adjustable theater, and rehearsal stages.

"For the same state subsidy, we will be able to increase the number of spectators from 300,000 to 1 million, with opera at the Bastille and dance at the Palais Garnier," Bloch-Lainé said.

But opponents of the project, citing France's huge budget deficit, say the 2 billion francs (about \$250

million) earmarked for building the new opera may disappear long before its scheduled completion in 1988.

They also question the choice of the Place de la Bastille, now a vast traffic circle in the east of Paris, bordered by the Faubourg Saint-Antoine area which spawned the 1789 revolution at the gates of the former prison.

The area has in recent years become a center of the city's artistic activity, with painters, sculptors and musicians renovating centuries-old workshops and injecting new life into the quarter.

To make room for the new opera, directors of the project plan to raze a disused railway station, a cinema, a restaurant, and a block of ancient, narrow apartment buildings that many feel add to the charm of the neighborhood.

The 200 residents of the demolition zone are to be rehoused by the city, but some have formed an association to press for the project to be relocated, if not scrapped entirely.

"It seems unrealistic for an opera to receive such a high concentration of spectators daily in an inaccessible area where the most evocative part of the past is to be demolished," a critic in the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* wrote.

But organizers of the project, billing it as "the architectural and cultural event of the late 20th century," say the opera house will make an exciting addition to an area which lacks any major cultural facilities.

They say three underground rail-way lines with stations at the Bastille station make it accessible from all parts of Paris.

"We are not rich at the moment and maybe it would be better not to spend the money on this," Bloch-Lainé said. "But the Palais Garnier can no longer be used for opera in any event."

President Mitterrand said last month he would forge ahead with construction of the Bastille opera despite the recent cancellation of plans for a universal exhibition in Paris in 1989 due to economic and political difficulties.

He now has to choose one of six blueprints selected by an international jury from 750 entries by architects from around the world. He is expected to announce a decision by early autumn.

President Mitterrand said he wanted to keep the opera open during the year.

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They also question the choice of the Place de la Bastille, now a vast traffic circle in the east of Paris, bordered by the Faubourg Saint-Antoine area which spawned the 1789 revolution at the gates of the former prison.

The area has in recent years become a center of the city's artistic activity, with painters, sculptors and musicians renovating centuries-old workshops and injecting new life into the quarter.

To make room for the new opera, directors of the project plan to raze a disused railway station, a cinema, a restaurant, and a block of ancient, narrow apartment buildings that many feel add to the charm of the neighborhood.

The 200 residents of the demolition zone are to be rehoused by the city, but some have formed an association to press for the project to be relocated, if not scrapped entirely.

"It seems unrealistic for an opera to receive such a high concentration of spectators daily in an inaccessible area where the most evocative part of the past is to be demolished," a critic in the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* wrote.

But organizers of the project, billing it as "the architectural and cultural event of the late 20th century," say the opera house will make an exciting addition to an area which lacks any major cultural facilities.

They say three underground rail-way lines with stations at the Bastille station make it accessible from all parts of Paris.

"We are not rich at the moment and maybe it would be better not to spend the money on this," Bloch-Lainé said. "But the Palais Garnier can no longer be used for opera in any event."

President Mitterrand said last month he would forge ahead with construction of the Bastille opera despite the recent cancellation of plans for a universal exhibition in Paris in 1989 due to economic and political difficulties.

He now has to choose one of six blueprints selected by an international jury from 750 entries by architects from around the world. He is expected to announce a decision by early autumn.

President Mitterrand said he wanted to keep the opera open during the year.

The project, which includes a 1,500-seat adjustable theater, and rehearsal stages.

"For the same state subsidy, we will be able to increase the number of spectators from 300,000 to 1 million, with opera at the Bastille and dance at the Palais Garnier," Bloch-Lainé said.

But opponents of the project, citing France's huge budget deficit, say the 2 billion francs (about \$250

million) earmarked for building the new opera may disappear long before its scheduled completion in 1988.

They also question the choice of the Place de la Bastille, now a vast traffic circle in the east of Paris, bordered by the Faubourg Saint-Antoine area which spawned the 1789 revolution at the gates of the former prison.

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THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE L4

No. 31,251

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

3 Beirut Ministers Released by Druze; Shelling Continues

By Herbert H. Denton,
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Modern Druze militiamen released unharmed at midday Thursday the three Lebanese cabinet ministers they abducted Wednesday and held in the mountains south of Beirut.

Earlier Thursday, the militiamen renewed their offensive against a

The U.S. envoy tells Israel he made no progress in withdrawal talks with Syrians. Page 2.

Lebanese Army garrison in the Chuf mountains, east of Beirut, killing two soldiers and wounding 26 others.

The Druze fighters shelled Beirut International Airport for the second straight day, but no casualties were reported there.

The release of the government ministers who had gone to the mountains to mediate an end to factional fighting came after two hours of talks with an Israeli general.

Israeli soldiers prevented an escort of Lebanese policemen and Druze militiamen from accompanying the ministers as they left, insisting that Israeli forces provide security.

"As they left the palace, two ministers said they had not been abducted."

"There was no release," said Adnan Mroue, the health and labor minister, who is a Shiite Moslem. "We were not kidnapped to be released."

"Nothing happened," he said. "We couldn't have left last night, so we stayed here."

Pierre Khourey, the public works minister and a Maronite Christian, added that it was "suggested we come here."

The third minister, Adel Hamiyeh, a Druze, in charge of finance, had no comment.

Return of the three Lebanese officials involved complex negotiations in which the government agreed to consider the Druze demands for greater Moslem participation in state affairs.

On Thursday afternoon, the cab-

inet, including the released ministers, began an emergency session. The Druze have insisted on a redistribution of power in the Lebanese system, which accords the presidency and dominant government roles to Maronite Christians.

They have threatened to resist deployment of the Lebanese Army in their mountain villages until such an agreement is reached. These villages are now in territory controlled by occupying Israeli forces.

The current problems began Tuesday after a 50-vehicle convoy carried new armor, artillery and supplies to a Lebanese Army garrison in the Chuf highlands.

Apparently believing that the government was secretly beginning to deploy in the mountains, the Druze militiamen attacked the post and later shelled the airport. U.S. Marine positions around it and areas near the Lebanese defense ministry and presidential palace.

On Wednesday evening, the three Lebanese cabinet ministers — a Druze, a Shiite Moslem and a Maronite Christian — went into the Druze-controlled mountain areas to meet with a Druze leader in an effort to halt the fighting. When they left the meeting, they were met by armed men and a crowd shouting slogans condemning their efforts. The armed men held the ministers, touching off a new political crisis.

President Amin Gemayel turned to a Shiite Moslem leader, Nabih Berri, whose militiamen only last month had been fighting the Lebanese Army on the streets of Beirut.

As Mr. Berri recalled it, Mr. Gemayel said in a telephone conversation: "Maybe we open another book. Let's forget what happened."

Mr. Berri said that he was able to make contact with the Druze militia leader, Wahid Jumblatt, through an intermediary and that Mr. Jumblatt had agreed to free the captive ministers taken to his ancestral palace.

The abduction reportedly upset the religious leader with whom the ministers had met. Sheikh Mohammad Abu Shaqra, and he reportedly went to the palace to secure their release.



President Amin Gemayel greeting, from right, Pierre Khourey, the public works minister; Adnan Mroue, the health and labor minister; and Adel Hamiyeh, the finance minister.

Pinochet Deploys Troops in Capital, Swears In New Rightist-Led Cabinet

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet deployed 18,000 heavily armed troops here to a

a new day of protest against his regime Thursday. He also swore in a new cabinet headed by a veteran rightist politician.

There was a significant decline in public transportation during the morning rush hour as some bus owners kept their vehicles in the garage for fear of fire bombings. Two buses were destroyed last night.

Troops in combat gear guarded bridges, major intersections and terminals.

The government ordered a curfew Thursday night in Santiago and the port of Valparaiso after street disorders erupted during the day of protest. The Associated Press reported from Santiago, Chile: "Five people died, 200 arrested since Wednesday night."

This was the fourth day of national protest organized by opposition political parties, labor unions and student organizations in a movement that began in May over economic grievances and demands for basic freedoms and that has led to a demand for General Pinochet, 68, to resign.

"Be careful," General Pinochet said in a menacing tone Wednesday night after swearing in seven new cabinet members. "I am not going to give an inch."

Among the new ministers was Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, sworn in as minister of the interior. Mr. Jarpa, 62, is former president of the National Party, which led the conservative opposition to the Marxist-oriented government of Salvador Allende.

As a senator, Mr. Jarpa worked openly in 1973 for the removal of Mr. Allende, who was deposed and killed by the armed forces on Sept. 11, 1973.

A month earlier, Mr. Allende, buffeted by a national truckers' strike and serious inflation, had installed a cabinet that included the three commanders of the armed forces. The resignation of that cabinet two weeks later led to the military coup headed by General Pinochet, who had been named army commander by Mr. Allende.

Some political analysts are comparing the cabinet shakeup by General Pinochet with the moves by Mr. Allende in the final weeks of his government. Mr. Allende was seeking military support. General Pinochet is apparently trying to broaden his base of support on the right and center to counter rising opposition pressure led by the outlawed but active Christian Democratic, Radical, Social Democratic and Socialist parties. These parties have formed a loosely organized group called the Democratic Alliance.

Mr. Jarpa is well-known to other political leaders in Chile and is regarded as a good bargainer, though his very conservative views appear to be to the right of Chile's political mainstream.

His militant anti-communism gives him support, however, in the armed forces, where he has the backing of some generals who seek a more flexible style than General Pinochet's rejection of all contact with politicians.

General Pinochet retained as finance minister Carlos Caceres, who recently negotiated a loan package of almost \$7 billion with the foreign banks that hold most of Chile's foreign debt of \$20 billion.

No changes in the economic program negotiated with the International Monetary Fund are expected because of the cabinet changes.

Manuel Martin, who was most critical of the monetarist orientation of Mr. Caceres, was dropped as minister of the economy and replaced by Andres Passicot, director of the National Institute of Statistics.

■ Millions Stay Home

Many of Santiago's four million people stayed home Thursday, either to protest General Pinochet's rule or because they feared violence.

A police spokesman said several vehicles were hijacked and set on fire in the Falls Road district early in the day. The police reported no arrests or serious injuries Thursday, but said two police officers and two civilians had been hurt in sporadic clashes in Belfast and Londonderry on Wednesday night.

Although the night had started calm, a spokesman said Catholic rioters set the roof of a Londonderry police station on fire with gasoline.

Hundreds of Catholics attended the funeral of Thomas Reilly, 22, at Belfast's City Cemetery.

Mr. Reilly had been road manager for several top bands. Wreaths were sent to his home in Belfast's Turf Lodge quarter by musicians in the United States and Britain.

The funeral cortege made its way from Mr. Reilly's home to the cemetery, passing close to the spot where he was killed as he ran from an army foot patrol.

Mr. Reilly's parish priest, the Rev. Kevin Donnelly, said his death was "tragic and unwarranted."

"May the Catholic parishioners of west Belfast be delivered from the evil that threatens them," Father Donnelly said during the church service.

A British soldier was charged Wednesday with murder in Mr. Reilly's death. Private Ian Richard Thain, 18, is in military custody.

■ Kidnapped Lawyer Is Freed

A wealthy Dublin lawyer was found by police officers lashed to a tree early Thursday after having been kidnapped Tuesday night by gunmen, The Associated Press reported from Dublin.

William Somerville said he had been tied to the tree without food for 25 hours.

The police said one of the suspected kidnappers was arrested in the nearby resort town of Bray under the Irish Republic's anti-terrorism laws. Detectives were hunting a second man.

Analysts attribute much of Mr. Shagari's success to his tolerant,

FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

Libyan-Backed Rebels Capture Faya-Largeau; Chad Forces in Retreat

Information from Chad is subject to censorship.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NDJAMENA, Chad — Chadian troops driven from the important oasis town of Faya-Largeau fled across the desert Thursday, pursued by Libyan-backed rebels, troops and Libyan-backed rebels, the government said.

To protect the retreat, remnants of the 2,000-man garrison routed from Faya-Largeau established two defense lines outside the town and heavy fighting had begun. Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said.

He said government troops retreating in the desert in 49-degree heat (12 degrees Fahrenheit) came under attack, with Libyan planes carrying out strikes as far as 100 miles (160 kilometers) from Faya-Largeau.

The government, however, claimed a victory against rebel forces in the eastern town of Oum Chalouba, important because of its position on the east-west highway linking N'Djamena, the capital, to Sudan. Mr. Soumaila said 600 prisoners had been captured in the fighting at Oum Chalouba, but few details of the battle were available.

The fall of Faya-Largeau appeared to be a serious setback for President Hissene Habré in his fight against rebels fighting to re-



store former President Goukouni Oueddei to power in the former French colony.

"There's nothing to stop Libya an advance now should Qadhafi decide to continue — nothing short of direct military intervention by French troops," Western diplomats said, referring to the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi.

Reporters have been barred from the war zone, and there was no independent confirmation of the situation at Faya-Largeau.

Western military sources said U.S.-supplied Redeye missiles, flown to Faya-Largeau last week to help resist Libyan air attacks, had been withdrawn and taken to safe positions farther south because they had proved ineffective.

In Tripoli, the official Libyan news agency JANA broadcast what it said was a report from the rebel forces in Chad, saying they had inflicted a "crushing defeat" of government forces at Faya-Largeau, killing hundreds of soldiers and capturing at least 300.

The account said the attack on Faya-Largeau had been led personally by Mr. Goukouni.

JANA also said, "Initiatives for the restoration of peace in the Republic of Chad, which has been ravaged by a bloody civil war and a fierce struggle for power, are under way."

The Libyan announcement gave few details of efforts to halt the fighting, but said: "The outlines of this plan would give France a major part in these initiatives."

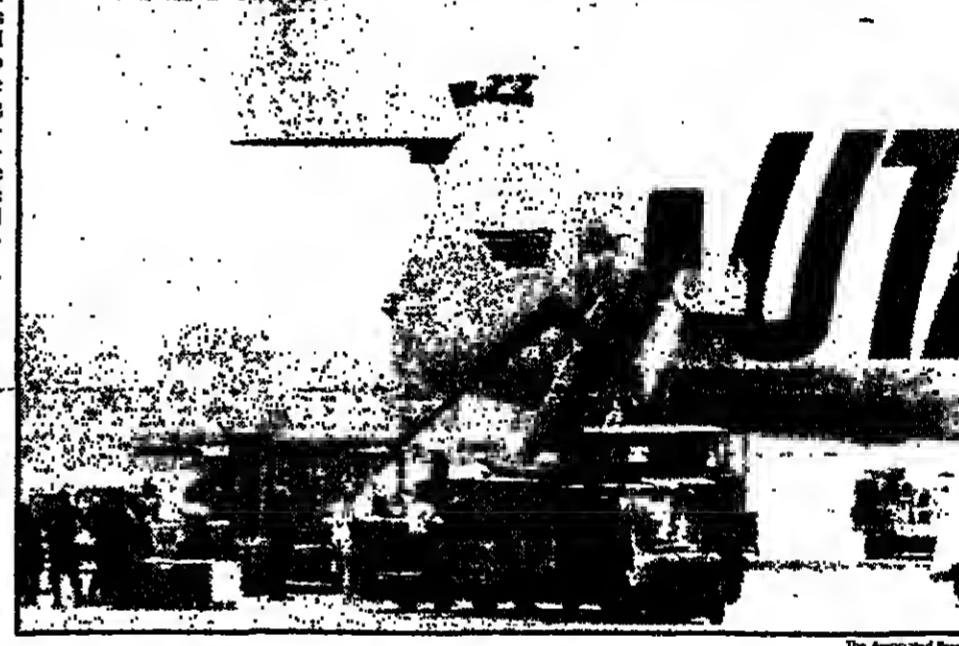
In Paris, officials said Thursday that they were unaware of any new initiatives in the civil war in Chad.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said the fall of Faya-Largeau was "not the end of the war." He accused Colonel Qadhafi, who is backing Mr. Goukouni, of "adventuring" in Chad and "empire-building" in Africa.

But for the first time, Mr. Reagan ruled out any direct U.S. military intervention in Chad.

At a news conference at the White House, Mr. Reagan said Chad "is not our primary sphere of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Weapons and supplies bound for Chad being loaded onto a jet in Toulouse, France.

World Council of Churches Assembly Assails Nuclear Weapon Deployment

By Russell Chandler

Los Angeles Times Service

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The Sixth General Assembly of the World Council of Churches has condemned the production and deployment of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity and has rejected the concept of nuclear deterrence as unworkable and morally unacceptable.

The statement adopted by the assembly Wednesday advocated a complete ban in the production of nuclear weapons and in research and development on nuclear weapons.

The statement, adopted through a show of hands by the 835 dele-

gates as the position of the largest interfaith religious group in the world is being viewed as the strongest yet by a religious body against nuclear war and the arms race.

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The general secretary of the World Council of Churches, Bishop Philip A. Potter, center, a Methodist from the West Indies, joins in prayer with Bishop Marjorie Matthews, of the United Methodist Church, and Archbishop Ted Scott, Anglican primate of Canada.

Israel Tells McFarlane It Is Still Committed to Partial Lebanon Pullout

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Against the backdrop of mounting violence in Lebanon, Israel reiterated Thursday its determination to go through with a partial pullback of its forces in Lebanon in the coming weeks.

Israeli officials said Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir stressed this position Thursday in a meeting with the U.S. special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, who returned here after a weeklong tour of Arab capitals. Mr. McFarlane, in turn, told Mr. Shamir and later Prime Minister Menachem Begin that there had been "no movement" toward gaining Syrian agreement to withdraw from Lebanon, the officials said.

These accounts of Mr. McFarlane's meetings here deepened the impression that there is no end in sight to the troop withdrawal stalemate in Lebanon, while at the same time internal pressure is growing on the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel.

Mr. McFarlane, named last month to replace Philip C. Habib as President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, hopes eventually to win Syria's agreement to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, a condition Israel is insisting on before it will withdraw its troops entirely. But since Mr. McFarlane arrived in the Middle East more than a week ago, the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and the shaky status of the Gemayel government

have come to dominate his diplomatic mission.

On Wednesday, Druze forces in the mountains southeast of Beirut shelled Beirut International Airport while other Druze operatives kidnapped three members of the Gemayel government. The ministers were released unharmed Thursday, but there were reports of more shelling in the Beirut area, underscoring the growing pressure on the regime.

The Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, with the backing of the Syrians, has demanded that the Lebanese government cancel its May 17 troop withdrawal agreement with Israel.

According to well-informed sources, Mr. McFarlane has been concentrating on shoring up the Gemayel government while hoping not to harden Syria's already adamant opposition to the withdrawal accord. Among other things, Mr. McFarlane has suggested that Israel make public a timetable for the complete withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

Such a step, according to the sources, might help Mr. Gemayel convince leaders of Lebanon's various factions that Israel's partial withdrawal is the first stage in a total evacuation and not the beginning of a partition of the country that would leave heavily Muslim southern Lebanon under permanent Israeli occupation and eastern Lebanon under the control of the Syrians.

The timetable idea, however, has received a cool reception so far from Israeli officials, who argue they have abundantly clear made their intention to leave Lebanon as soon as the Syrians do. Mr. Shamir was quoted Thursday as describing the charge that Israel seeks a partition of Lebanon as "absurd" and that "the whole world knows it."

Israeli officials have said they are willing to do what they can to ease the burdens on the Gemayel government while stressing their determination to "redeploy" their forces in new positions farther south along Lebanon's Awali River.

Wednesday's shelling of the Beirut airport, in which two Israeli soldiers were killed, is likely to baffle this resolve. The redeployment plans call for the Israelis to pull back from the southern outskirts of Beirut, including the airport area, the Beirut-to-Damascus highway and the Chouf Mountains southeast of Beirut.



Rauf Denkash

Denkash Said To Want New Cyprus Talks

By Andriana Ierodiacoou
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denkash, has told United Nations officials he is ready to resume UN-sponsored peace talks with the Greek Cypriot community, diplomats in Nicosia said Thursday.

Talks were suspended in May when Turkish Cypriots left the negotiating table and threatened to declare independence unilaterally in northern Cyprus. The region has been held by Turkish troops since 1974.

The Turkish Cypriots were reacting to a May 13 resolution by the UN General Assembly calling for withdrawal of "all occupation troops" from the island. Turkey and Turkish Cypriots say the troops must remain until the talks produce a settlement that ensures the security of the Turkish Cypriot community, which is a minority on the divided island.

According to the sources, Mr. Denkash told the UN special representative in Nicosia, Hugo Gobbi, that his side was ready to resume negotiations. The two met Tuesday to discuss views on a settlement that were submitted this week by Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general.

The president of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, cut short a vacation in Greece to fly to Nicosia on Wednesday to consult with his government on the views.

A new initiative has been expected for months, but Greek and Cypriot officials said that the timing of Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's move was a surprise.

Soviet Sub Reportedly Went Down In June; Up to 90 Are Believed Dead

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A nuclear-powered Soviet submarine sank in the North Pacific in June, according to U.S. intelligence officials.

The officials said the United States did not know whether the submarine, which was built to carry cruise missiles, was armed with them or whether there were any nuclear warheads aboard. They said that most, if not all, of the 90-man crew apparently died in the accident.

The Soviet government conducted an elaborate and difficult salvage job that ended in recent weeks when the submarine was floated to the surface, according to the officials.

U.S. intelligence agencies inferred from the salvage effort that nuclear missiles might have been aboard, the officials said.

The agencies also concluded that the salvage operation was conducted in part to prevent the United States from trying to recover the submarine, as it attempted to do with a sunken Soviet submarine in 1974. That submarine, which exploded in 1968, sank to a depth of three miles (five kilometers) in the mid-Pacific between Hawaii and Midway Island.

The more moderate depth of the recent sinking, according to U.S. officials, made salvage operations difficult but did not require the

kind of special equipment used by the *Glomar Explorer*.

U.S. officials said that the United States gave no serious consideration to trying to salvage this submarine because of the quick Soviet response.

The latest sinking is at least the third involving a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine, the U.S. officials said. The first was the one in 1968. Then in 1970, according to the officials, a Soviet submarine went down in the Atlantic not far from Britain.

The United States has lost two nuclear submarines in accidents: the *Thresher* off Cape Cod in 1963 with 129 men and the *Scorpion* in the mid-Atlantic in 1968 with 99 men.

The *Thresher* sank during deep-diving tests. A congressional investigation determined that the submarine was operating at the time of the accident despite evidence of poor design and workmanship and defective piping.

The accident led to improvements in American submarine design and construction, including the strengthening of hulls to withstand water pressure at greater depths. It also led to the development of rescue craft capable of operating at depths of as much as 6,000 feet (1,800 meters).

'Purge' Is Upgrading Police Forces, Soviet Internal Affairs Minister Says

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — General Vitaly V. Fedorchuk, the Soviet internal affairs minister, says a "purge" of the country's uniformed police force is under way to rid it of "ideologically" inadequate officers.

Writing in the Wednesday issue of the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, General Fedorchuk gave an unusually comprehensive account of law enforcement problems.

He emphasized that one of his top priorities is to impose discipline and raise the level of professionalism within his ministry, which controls the uniformed police, riot control troops and criminal investigations.

General Fedorchuk, who became the nation's leading law enforcement official in December, said he had "sharply reduced paperwork" and the volume of various meetings within the ministry to free senior officials for "direct work" with police officers.

The police, he said, have been ordered out on the streets to fight hooliganism, corruption, drunkenness, speculation, theft and other crimes.

Soviet sources said privately that General Fedorchuk, a career officer in the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, was shocked by the inefficiency, arbitrariness and corruptibility of the uniformed police.

The sources said that the authorities have confiscated four Mercedes-Benz sedans that belonged to General Shchelokov and more than 10 other Western-made cars that he had distributed among members of his family.

They said that General Shchelokov was engaged in gross misuse of his official position. Among the charges cited against him is the illegal appropriation of various items confiscated from travelers by the Soviet customs authorities.

General Shchelokov and other senior police officers, the sources said, were also involved in extortion and had demanded a share of hard-currency earnings from Soviet artists and performers who worked abroad.

While many of the irregularities were known to the authorities for a long time, General Shchelokov remained in post, apparently because of his personal links to the late Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

One aspect of General Fedorchuk's efforts is a recent Politburo decision to establish a new corps of political officers within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Their goal is to raise "the personal responsibility of the staff in meeting their official responsibility."

The police have become notorious for corruption, which had reached to the highest levels of the ministry. Well-informed sources in

Moscow disclosed new details about General Fedorchuk's predecessor in the job, General Nikolai A. Shchelokov, who was the leading Soviet law-enforcement officer for 16 years prior to his removal by Mr. Andropov.

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After General Shchelokov's dismissal Dec. 18, an investigation disclosed repeated violations of "socialist legality," the sources said. The 72-year-old officer, who was expelled from the Communist Party Central Committee, is expected to face trial.

General Fedorchuk, who was chief of the KGB for a short period before being promoted to his current position, is regarded as a tough disciplinarian. He is at the center of the current law-and-order campaign launched by President Yuri V. Andropov.

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Rebels Take Faya-Largeau; Chadian Troops in Retreat

(Continued from Page 1)
influence, it is that of France. We remain in constant consultation with them. But I don't see any situation that would call for military intervention by the United States.

■ Qaddafi Role Criticized

Alan Cowell of *The New York Times* reported from Ndjamena:

A senior Western intelligence source said the fall of Faya-Largeau meant that Colonel Qaddafi had "abandoned all restraint" in his support of Mr. Goukouni.

"The battle was lost before it started," the source said, because of Libya's overwhelming superiority in numbers and equipment. "But it does not mean the end of the Chad affair."

News of the fall, moreover, emerged on a formal public ho-

day in Chad celebrating the 23 years of Chad's independence, a period marked mostly by internecine bloodletting and outside involvement in this poorest of African nations.

The inference drawn from the rout at Faya-Largeau by Chadian troops is that, alone, Mr. Habré's forces cannot withstand the Libyan assault, and so the future of the governmental outsiders to help if Colonel Qaddafi decides to press his advantage.

■ Rebels Take Faya-Largeau; Chadian Troops in Retreat

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Ready, Aim, Negotiate

If you are confused about the Reagan administration's approach to Central America, the news of the last two weeks is excuse enough. What was billed as strictly routine—sending battle fleets and staging massive maneuvers—is now said to have been calculated, peaceful therapy. And, Secretary of State Shultz says, "It is showing results."

So be it. If the administration wants to turn a cheek, that is all to the good. President Reagan all too recently scolded negotiation with the region's revolutionaries. Checkily, he now calls it a positive sign that his special envoy met Salvadoran and Nicaraguan leftists.

What will "work" to the U.S. advantage in Central America are arrangements that advance peaceful political evolution and respect for every country's independence. Neither objective justifies the forcible overthrow of Nicaragua's leftist regime or abetting the almost random killing in El Salvador. What will open the way for negotiations is not a Soviet-U.S. propaganda contest at sea but a more careful use of U.S. power and influence to end El Salvador's civil war and to promote democracy in Nicaragua by peaceful means.

If it is diplomacy Mr. Reagan wants, he may have his opening. A plainly baffled Fidel Castro now talks of pulling his advisers out of Nicaragua if the United States reciprocates in El Salvador. The Sandinist rulers of Nicaragua endorse the idea and talk of a regional deal to end all arms shipments to El Salvador.

That is broadly the course urged by the patient Contadora mediators from Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. Rhetorically, at least, peace is in the air.

It could be hot air—but, assuming a modicum of good faith, what next?

A sensible step is to let Richard Stone, the presidential envoy, seek a basis for a deal in El Salvador, looking toward a supervised amnestie and eventual elections. Making Cuba a party to the discussion, as urged by the Senate majority leader, Howard Baker, could help.

On the face of it, the agendas of the government and insurgents in El Salvador are incompatible. The government offers to discuss only the left's participation in elections; the left first wants some power in the interim regime that prepares the vote. But both sides should be sick of the wild killing, which has not much advanced anyone's cause. A military standoff can be a powerful incentive for compromise.

Mr. Reagan's ability to intervene or to help the government achieve "victory" is obviously limited. But the aid furnished so far has surely reduced the insurgents' expectations, too.

When Mr. Stone finally obtained a meeting with a Salvadoran leftist leader, it was in Bogota, with Colombia's President Belaúnde, a conservative, as the go-between. Mr. Stone doubtless found that this rebel, Ruben Zamora, is a disenchanted democrat, not a rabid revolutionary. The guarantees for pluralism that the United States seeks may be important to Mr. Zamora. Repairing relations among such leaders should have a high priority.

Negotiations, by definition, require compromise. Mr. Reagan has come perilously close to widening conflicts that he should want to contain. Central America's leftists have come dangerously close to forgetting their vulnerability. If the shared benefits of a settlement are mutually understood, it may now be possible to stop the killing and discuss the future in a new tone of voice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Costly Compliment

The strong dollar is a compliment that the rest of the world is currently paying to the United States. That tends to push the dollar up, and there is not much that the United States can—or ought to try—to do about it.

But the strong dollar has other causes, which ought to be of real concern to Americans. They arise from the federal government's gigantic budget deficit. The most recent rise in the dollar's international value is apparently related to the very large borrowing operations that the Treasury has been conducting as it proceeds to finance the rapidly rising debt. The deficit is pushing up interest rates, and the interest rates attract funds from abroad. Foreigners sell their own national currencies and buy dollars. That bids up the price of the dollar in the continuous auctions that go on in the trading rooms of the big international banks.

It would be nice to think that someone in the government might somehow, by pulling invisible wires, manipulate the market and force those interest and exchange rates down silently and painlessly. Unfortunately that is not possible. Intervention isn't capable of it. The only remedy likely to make much difference is reducing the deficit. Until that happens, interest and exchange rates will continue to cast a shadow over the recovery of the economy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

De Facto Industrial Policies

America's industrial policy is not rooted in a general governmental economic approach, unlike its traditional fiscal and monetary polcy. Nevertheless, in practice there are governmental measures that constitute a de facto industrial policy, although the pretext for their existence is given as national security, development of high technology, amelioration of the unemployment problem or import relief.

Similarly, although West Germany has in principle adopted a market economy, it maintains an industrial policy under the guise of regional or social policies.

Hiroko Ueno, professor of economics at Seikei University, in *Look Japan* (Tokyo).

A Salvadoran Front Line

Both President Reagan and his critics need to stand back and look at what the United States is trying to achieve in Central America. The aim is to prevent the replacement of brutal right-wing regimes, which the United States had tolerated far too long, by equally brutal left-wing ones.

The front line is El Salvador, not because it is yet a country where the rule of law and human rights mean much (although fair-right savagery is slowly being tamed) but because, as last year's election showed, at least two-thirds of its people object to being "liberated" by the revolutionary left.

If, but only if, President Reagan concluded

that the Salvadorans had lost the stomach and the means to fight, would be right to abandon the country and make a stand on the next defensible hill. Democratic but feeble Honduras is an easy target for guerrilla penetration. Guatemala's bloodthirsty soldiers make that country a hard place to fall back on. That leaves Mexico's southern border and Costa Rica's northern border as the alternative places to make a stand. Better, surely, to hold the line at El Salvador.

—The Economist (London).

Just as a string of military successes against Marxist guerrillas transformed the mood in San Salvador, the appearance of Henry A. Kissinger on the Central American stage revived fears that El Salvador might be sacrificed to a U.S.-Soviet accommodation.

Salvadoran officials have become much too

too used to express publicly anything less than satisfaction that so eminent a statesman is concerning himself with banana republics. But in private they raise concerns about juxtaposition of the U.S. naval display with the Kissinger commission. "We are afraid Dr. Kissinger will talk President Reagan into making the trade," a Salvadoran official told us. "That long-feared 'trade' amounts to taking the pressure off Nicaragua's Marxist government in return for keeping hands off El Salvador.

But in San Salvador, if not in Washington, it is an ineradicable fact that no Central American nation can be secure while a Sandinist regime calls for "revolution without borders."

—Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

FROM OUR AUG. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: How Americans View Japan
TOKIO—Count Okuma, in a series of articles in the "Hochi," discussing Japan's world position, says: "The rise of Japan has caused America to entertain the intention to acquire control of the Pacific. Americans thought Japan would usurp the markets of China and drive them and the Europeans from Asia. American public opinion regards Japan as America's rival, hence a powerful navy must be constructed against the Rising Sun; but I doubt this policy against Japan will continue, since the American government follows public opinion, which is likely to change with better light on the real attitude of Japan. America has no enemy at present, and it will be thoughtless if America purposely makes an enemy by inflaming public opinion against Japan."

1933: Refugee Jews to Palestine
PARIS—A proposal to settle the problem of refugee Jews by sending them to Palestine will be submitted to the World Zionist Congress at Prague this month by the American delegation. Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America, has revealed Palestine is the chief hope of the German Jews, who are now "heimatlos" he said. When questioned about the opportunity in Palestine, he waxed enthusiastic. "There are about 225,000 Jews in Palestine, and the number was increased by 40,000 in the last two years. Palestine is the one place in the world where there is no unemployment. Agriculture is prospering and considerable progress is being made in the cities as well. The present favorable conditions have been attained within thirteen years."

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Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Lebour, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
S.A. au capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre N° 34231
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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America Should View Japan as Equal

By Isaac Shapiro

NEW YORK—Monday will bring the 38th anniversary of Japan's unconditional surrender to the Allies. Almost four decades have elapsed, yet there is continued American reluctance to treat Japan as a mature equal.

For the first time since World War II Japan has a prime minister who has publicly said that true independence is impossible as long as Japan depends on the United States for its territorial security. Yasuhiro Nakasone has also said that the Japanese constitution must eventually be revised because it leaves room for doubt about Japan's possession of its own defense forces.

Mr. Nakasone is clearly paving the way for the emergence of a more independent — although still friendly — Japan. Yet many Americans in and out of government cling to the notion that Japan's security should continue to be guaranteed by the United States under the one-sided Japan-United States Security Treaty of 1960, which is viewed by many as the cornerstone of a semi-perpetual bilateral "alliance." At the same time they berate Japan for failing to increase its defense spending enough to achieve an effective and independent conventional defense.

America cannot have it both ways. If it wants Japan to remain and be able to defend itself, it must stop asserting a need to preserve the relationship in its present lopsided form. The 1960 treaty is obsolete. Japan stands at the threshold of a new era, with the past four decades serving as a transition from defeat to real independence, including full responsibility for defense.

To help Japan increase its defense efforts, the

United States should move from a bilateral accord to a multilateral defense arrangement in the Pacific, in which Japan would be a leading—but not the only—participant, along with the United States. I think Japan is now ready for this, but it is up to the United States to take the lead.

Americans generally fail to appreciate the profound changes that have taken place in Japanese attitudes toward patriotism and defense since the war. Foreigners tend to count too much on the permanence and popularity of Japanese pacifism. True pacifism — abnegation of the use of force even in self-defense — is a minority movement in Japan. The results of June's upper-house elections confirm the view long held by some that the Japanese people are ready — psychologically, if not economically — to assume responsibility for their defense.

The establishment in Japan of an Alliance for the Promotion of an Independent Constitution and the firm commitment to constitutional revision by the governing Liberal Democratic Party are symbolic of this new attitude. Many Japanese are heard to say, in effect: "In the past 100 years we have had one constitution that followed a German model and one constitution that followed an American model. Isn't it time for a Japanese model?"

Constitutional change would free Japan from restrictions that theoretically prevent a more significant Japanese contribution to the defense

of the western Pacific. Speaking in New York in May, Prime Minister Nakasone said: "I harbor the dream that the United States, the ASEAN countries, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and all of the other countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean can come together to create a new economic and cultural sphere in the 21st century."

Such a community could ease America's burden of defending Japan and the western Pacific, without giving rise to justifiable concern about a resurgence of Japanese militarism. The warm reception accorded Mr. Nakasone during his recent visit to Southeast Asia belies the view that Japanese militarism is viewed by Japan's former Asian enemies as a realistic threat.

The Japanese-U.S. treaty can no longer be defended as necessary for restraining long-abandoned Japanese ambitions in Asia.

In any event, Japan is not a probationer, and America is not its probation officer.

Countries like individuals, need space. It is time the United States stopped pressuring Japan on defense and let it chart a more independent course. Americans might then be surprised to find a Japan willing to shoulder its defense burdens and to participate fully in the global political and economic order in a manner consistent with American interests and with Japan's emerging status as a historically independent, highly civilized and mature industrial power.

The writer, an American lawyer, was born and reared in Japan, where he spent the war years. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

The Nub Of Botha's Problem

By Colin Legum

LONDON—The problems facing South Africa's reformist prime ministers in South Africa are immense, and have defeated stronger leaders than P.W. Botha. Jan Smuts and his ablest lieutenant, Jan Joffe, were ruthlessly discarded in the 1940s when their policies were seen by the white electorate as too liberal because they were speaking of, although not yet acting on, the need to get away from a segregated society.

A different stripe of politician, Hendrik Verwoerd, was blocked when he tried to reform the country by engaging in full-blooded apartheid in the late 1950s and early '60s, because the electorate, as represented by the National Party's all-powerful parliamentary caucus, refused to accept the economic costs involved in carrying out the Tomlinson Commission's recommendations to give some semblance of viability to Bantustans.

Mr. Botha's immediate predecessor, John Vorster, was discouraged from carrying out reforms when, after the collapse of Portuguese colonialism in 1974, he understood that without changing the republic faced a future "too ghastly to contemplate." In September 1978 Mr. Botha became the first prime minister to make a serious attempt to change the status quo, albeit along lines that would preserve white power. Serious doubts have now begun to develop whether, if he pursues even his limited ideas of reform, he can survive.

By taking the risk in February 1981 of splitting Afrikaner unity, he spawned a new force on his right that threatens, if not to bring him down, at least to block him from going as far or as fast as he would like along his chosen path of reform.

The dilemma facing Mr. Botha is the same as the one confronted by the more redoubtable Smuts, Hofmeyr and Vorster: They understood the need for reform but failed to persuade the bulk of the white electorate. Those who stood to gain from real reform — the black majority — were voiceless, and so could not be rallied to underpin the prime minister's position in Parliament.

The leader of the opposition, Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, has put it this way: "A white politician spends most of his time during an election asking whites to vote for him so that he can go to Parliament and spend most of his time talking about what to do about blacks, who cannot vote for him in any case."

Mr. Botha has been cleverer than his predecessors in his manipulative political skills. He has been helped by evidence of growing black power and of the failure of the apartheid system to achieve its aims.

The system can survive only by making compromises — yielding to reforms where they are absolutely necessary, as by recognizing black trade unions and acknowledging that urban blacks are a permanent feature of South African society. But there is still a failure to produce an alternative political system to apartheid.

Mr. Botha's government by manipulation is essentially a transitional approach — but a transition to what? It is not that he is less aware of the crucial nature of South Africa's problems than his critics. But to succeed he must educate fellow whites to go in a direction most of them fear.

And here is the nub of the South African predicament: To awaken whites to the risks they face if they don't adapt, the prime minister must emphasize the dangers, but to do so to strengthen the very fears that incline voters toward the old hard line, of white supremacy.

In a typical speech, Mr. Botha has asked: "If we as nationalists and Afrikaners were today in the position where we had no franchise in our own areas — neither on the national, nor provincial nor parliamentary level — would we be satisfied with that?"

Referring to the Afrikaners' cherished belief that they are God's chosen people in Africa, he has declared: "I must accept one thing. The God I believe in is big enough to be the God of others as well."

And: "Must we just aspire to peace for ourselves, or must we try to ensure peace for the other communities in our country as well? Violence will solve nothing. The only policy is to deal with the realities of our country by recognizing the rights of all."

The question is whether he can lead a revolution from the top.

International Herald Tribune

American-Israeli Relations Are Fine

By Bayard Rustin

NEW YORK — In 1947 the United Nations agreed that the area west of the Jordan River be divided into a Jewish state and an Arab state. The Arabs refused, invading the state on the day it was established. Israel defended itself, and was left in control of an area slightly larger than that which the UN General Assembly had authorized. To this day Israel has not been accepted by the Arab nations — except Egypt, which recognized Israel in 1977.

We have since witnessed a series of wars against Israel. There is general agreement that these wars are dangerous and that the dangers involve not only the countries that are directly engaged but also all human beings.

The Middle East conflict has exacerbated East-West tensions, it has led to enormous concentrations of armaments in the area, it has facilitated the spread of terrorism, and it has raised the possibility that the general outbreak of war might involve the nuclear-armed superpowers.

Ending the Arab-Israeli conflict is therefore vital, even though it would not necessarily bring peace to the Middle East. After all, there have been about 30 inter-Arab conflicts since World War II that have not involved Israel.

Now it is clear that the Arab-Israeli conflict will end only when the Arab states agree to accept Israel as a legitimate sovereign state. The refusal to do so is at the root of the conflict. Despite rumors to the contrary or ambiguous hints, the Arab states have rejected every opportunity to extend such recognition.

So has the PLO. Issam Sarawi, its leading proponent of recognition, was assassinated. Yasser Arafat's present difficulties indicate that he could not offer PLO recognition of Israel even if he wanted to.

What is the policy of the U.S. government during this period? Although I am not privy to secret diplomacy, I know from my own experience and from conversations with Reagan administration officials that the general U.S. approach has been to pressure Israel into "concessions." So far as I know there has been no public strategy of pressuring the Arab states to recognize Israel. This is puzzling, since Israel cannot end the state of war — only the Arab states can.

Israel's settlement policy on the West Bank has been misguided from

portant to find an immediate solution for the future of the area.

Second, the refusal by Jordan and the PLO to accept President Reagan's peace plan has underscored the Israeli argument that many Arabs prefer nurturing the Palestinian grievance to settling it. Why, after all, should President Reagan accord greater urgency to the question of the West Bank than do the leaders of Jordan and the PLO?

Third, the Reagan administration now understands that both the Soviet presence in Syria and President Hafez al-Assad's rejectionist approach pose a potential threat to pro-Western regimes such as King Hussein's in Jordan and President Amin Gemayel's in Lebanon. Israel's cooperation is essential in countering such a threat — and a good working relationship with the United States is necessary to obtain that cooperation. Such a relationship rests on the Israeli government's confidence that the United States is not actively undermining what Jerusalem considers its vital interests.

Finally, the oil glut has sharply reduced the importance of the Middle East in America's short-term foreign policy. The great political and economic influence of the oil-producing countries and what was seen as the need to placate them on the Palestinian issue

the Nub
Botha's
problem
Colin Legum

J. Robinson, Economist, Is Dead at 79

*She Was a Collaborator
Of Keynes at Cambridge*

New York Times Service

LONDON — John Robinson, 79, a Cambridge University economist with socialist views who was a collaborator of John Maynard Keynes, died Aug. 5 in Cambridge. She had been ill for several years and in a coma for months.

One of the world's foremost economists, she was part of the circle of Cambridge scholars who helped Keynes formulate his theory of full employment. She later elaborated that theory and made contributions in international trade and the economics of growth and development.

Her name was repeatedly submitted for the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science, but she never won the award.

"I was surprised that she never received the Nobel Prize," said Paul A. Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who did win the award and whose ideas Mrs. Robinson contested. "She has been a very contentious figure, but also a very important figure."

From the earliest days of her career, Mrs. Robinson developed a reputation for questioning the direction professional economics was taking. In 1933, for example, she published "Economics of Imperfect Competition," which said that economies did not consist of the perfectly competitive markets that are so often assumed in economic theory, and which offered alternatives.

"She was a major figure in 20th-century economics partly because she did not just go along," said Duncan Foley, a Barnard College economist. "As a result, she was a rallying point for many people who thought mainstream economics was becoming too apologetic."

Mrs. Robinson was outspoken about the issues she considered most important — from the injustices of capitalist economies and the problems of the Third World to the danger of the arms race. She was known to say that the purpose of studying economics was not to acquire a set of ready-made answers to economic questions, but to learn how to avoid being deceived by economists.

She was born in Camberley, Surrey, on Oct. 31, 1903, to what an associate described as "a family of dissenting aristocrats." In 1926, a year after she completed her studies at Girton College, Cambridge, she married Sir E.A.G. Robinson, a distinguished economist in his own right, who had been a lecturer when she was a student. She was made a professor of economics in 1965, when she was elected to the chair from which her husband, who survives her, had retired.

Satou Yamamoto

TOKYO (AP) — Satou Yamamoto, 73, a director whose films depicted the brutality of war, died of cancer Thursday in a Tokyo hospital. His films included "Vacuum Zone," about Japanese military life during World War II, and the three-part "War and Man."

Mr. Yamamoto, who was active in leftist movements from his days at Waseda University, where he majored in theater, joined the Toho Movie Studio in 1937. During World War II he was drafted and sent to China. After Japan's defeat he co-directed the first Japanese anti-war movie after 1945, "War and Peace," based on an original script.

His films often portrayed Japanese military brutality before and during the war, as well as postwar corruption in Japanese corporations.

Mr. Yamamoto also directed "White Ivory Tower," about corrupt doctors and hospitals.

Sidney Homer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Sidney Homer, 80, economist, author, bond trader and financial raconteur long known as the Bard of Wall Street, died Tuesday in New York of heart disease after a long illness. He was an honorary managing director of the New York investment banking firm Salomon Brothers.

Mr. Homer assembled one of the first professional teams of bond market analysts at Salomon Brothers, including his successor, Harry Kaufman, now one of Wall Street's best-known economists.

First Pier Put in Place
For Dutch Flood Wall

Reuters

BURGHSLUIS, Netherlands — The first of 66 huge concrete piers to support a new flood barrier in the southwestern Netherlands was successfully floated into position Wednesday night, the Ministry of Public Works said Thursday.

The piers are to be placed across an estuary with 63 huge steel gates suspended between them. The gates are to be lowered in stormy weather to form a two-mile (3.2-kilometer) dam.

IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES

Details from:
The Secretary
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RESCUE OPERATION — George Carsten, island keeper on Mafate off South Africa's Atlantic coast, with an oil-covered gannet he and his assistants rescued. Hundreds of birds on the islands off the coast, mainly gannets and a rare variety of penguin, have been caught in oil from a spill from the Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver, which burned and broke in two Saturday. Officials said Thursday, however, that southeasterly winds had spread the slick away from the coastline.

South Korea Pardons 700 Dissidents

United Press International

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan granted clemency Thursday to almost 700 political dissidents and more than 1,200 common criminals to commemorate the 38th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan after World War II.

Although it's a common practice to pardon prisoners on national holidays, Thursday's clemency covered more political prisoners than ever before.

Among those pardoned are 120 people who took part in a 10-day uprising in Kwangju in May 1980 and 10 people convicted of setting fire to a U.S. cultural center in Pusan in March 1982.

The clemency order, which is to take effect Friday, benefits 695 political dissidents and 1,249 common criminals, according to Lee Jim Hie, the minister of culture and information. Some will be freed, some will have their sentences reduced and some will have their civil rights reinstated.

Those whose civil rights will be restored include 233 people convicted of holding illegal gatherings, 120 imprisoned for taking part in the riots in the southwestern provincial capital of Kwangju in 1980 and eight imprisoned for involvement in an alleged plot in 1980 by

U.S. Inflation Since '76 Makes More Millionaires

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Thanks to inflation, there may have been as many as 500,000 millionaires in the United States in 1981, compared with 180,000 in 1976, the Internal Revenue Service says.

But what inflation adds, it takes away in real value. The \$1 million in 1981 was worth only \$677,121 in 1976. Broadening the definition of wealth to assets of more than \$300,000, the IRS found 4.5 million persons in the category in 1981, or 2 percent of the population.

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Allies of Khomeini Assail Rival Moslems

Reuters

TEHRAN — Some supporters of Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, having seen the country's communist Tudeh Party dissolved earlier this year, are now turning their sights on a secretive group of religious opponents.

Their target is the Hojatai Society, which they accuse of rejecting Ayatollah Khomeini's leadership.

Criticism of the society has coincided with a campaign against private-sector opponents of the government's economic policies and the resignation of two ministers regarded as favoring private business.

No one has openly accused the two of being connected with the Hojatai. But some politicians have closely coupled their criticism of the society with comments on the resignations and economic issues.

The differences between Ayatollah Khomeini's followers and the secretive Hojatai revolve around political issues as immediate as the question of who should run the country.

But they spring from what appear to the outsider to be some of the more esoteric points of centuries-old Shi'ite Moslem theology.

The society believes the only figure who can legitimately rule on Earth is the Twelfth Imam, a religious leader who it says has been hidden from human sight since the ninth century but who will return at the end of time to usher in an era of justice and peace.

Ayatollah Khomeini's followers

also look forward to the return of the Twelfth Imam, but they say that in the meantime society should be governed by the most prominent religious figure of the day.

They charge that despite the Hojatai Society's assurances, its rejection of all authority except the Twelfth Imam's must mean that it does not accept the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Shi'ite Moslems also believe that the Twelfth Imam will return at a time when corruption and evil on Earth have reached a peak.

The Hojatai Society says this means that any attempt to reduce corruption will delay his return and

must therefore be avoided at all costs.

Ayatollah Khomeini's followers, committed to restoring social justice after what they see as the evils of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's reign, reject that interpretation.

There has been tension between Ayatollah Khomeini's closest followers and the Hojatai Society at least since the Islamic revolution of 1979 overthrew the shah.

In one recent example, the Iranian press reported that in May of this year a crowd of Khomeini supporters had forced Hojatai members to close an exhibition they had set up in Tehran to celebrate the Twelfth Imam's birthday.

Then at the end of the Moslem fasting period of Ramadan in mid-July, Ayatollah Khomeini emerged from a month of seclusion to deliver a speech that contained what appeared to be a clear warning to the Hojatai Society.

"Another group's theme is to let sin become rampant so that the Twelfth Imam appears," he said. "What is he coming for? The Twelfth Imam comes to remove sin. Are we to commit sin to make him appear? Shun such crookedness."

He added, "For God's sake if you are Moslems and for the sake of your country if you are nationalists, get rid of factionalism and enter into the wave that is now taking the nation. Do not swim against it, for it will break your arms and legs."

Two weeks later the Hojatai Society said it was "suspending" its activities because of the speech.

Iran Says Economy Is Growing Again Despite Gulf War, Property Problems

Reuters

TEHRAN — The Iranian economy has begun to grow again during the past two years, recovering from the slump that followed the Islamic revolution of 1979, newly published figures show.

The minister of state in charge of budget organization, Mohammad Taqi Banki, was quoted this week by the national press agency as saying Iran's economy grew by an estimated 7 percent in the 12-month period that ended in March.

A central bank report issued this week said the economy as measured by gross domestic product had grown 2.2 percent in the previous year, to \$50.1 billion.

Since March, the government has approved a detailed five-year economic plan that is to be presented to the parliament soon.

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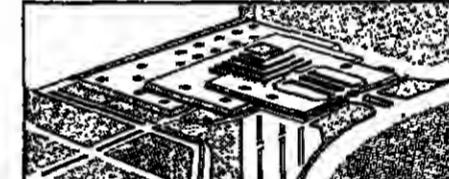
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August 12, 1983

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Leni Riefenstahl and one of her photographs of the Nuba.

Triumph of a Will . . .

by Joseph Fitchett

MUNICH — At age 81 and seeking vindication, Leni Riefenstahl is finally writing her memoirs, giving her version of how the documentary films she made in Nazi Germany turned her first into the world's leading woman film director and then after World War II into an artistic pariah — and how she regained an audience as a still photographer.

"For years, they wanted the memoirs, but I couldn't, it was too painful," she says. "I didn't want to write if I had to suffer too much to be free writing it."

Originally a movie actress, she directed her first movie in 1932, "Blue Light," is the story of an exceptional woman who is mysteriously guided on a previously unconquered mountain and who is killed by villagers jealous of her unique gift ("It was the story of me," Riefenstahl says now). The success of this film brought her an order from Hitler to make "Triumph of the Will," a hypodramatic evocation of a Nazi rally soon after he came to power, and, above all, "Olympia," a four-hour celebration of the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936.

She was acclaimed for her artistic success but, critics said after the war, this could not justify works that provided propaganda support for the Nazis. Riefenstahl was never able to make another movie. Gradually, however, she was able to work again (initially using her former husband's name, Jacobs), this time as a photographer. Her images of primitive African tribespeople, capturing a culture just before it disappeared, gained worldwide attention when her book "The Last of the Nuba," was published in 1973.

The revival of her career — inevitably accompanied by renewed controversy about her Nazi background and sensual, violent subject matter — has now driven Riefenstahl to tell her own story. To convince future generations, she wants to retrace her life as she felt it, dramatizing her passion for creation, which, she says, blinded her to the politics of her patron, Hitler.

Bridging at suggestions that she worships a cult of physical beauty, she says her autobiography is intended to explain the aesthetic approach in her work.

This need to justify herself has gradually taken precedence over all her other projects: photography, unfinished films, planned books. "Now I could do things I was prevented from doing for 20 years, but I've stopped everything for the memoirs," she explained in an interview at her home — a casual, functional house in a lakeside village outside Munich.

She has given up on help from ghostwriters. Four of them were tried, but they were "too far from what I feel," she says in her accented, pungent English. "Now I do it with my own hand." It is delicate surgery, laying bare the veins of experience beneath the scar-tissue of polemics. She writes with only an assistant, Vera Bauer, an admiring young woman who lives nearby and comes daily in the pine-surrounded house. The only other regular visitor is her longtime cameraman, Horst Kettner, 40.

Both women work looking out into the woods, seated at a long white desk with tape recorders, electric typewriters and boxes of files containing correspondence, clippings and court judgments from the streams of paper she has filed, and won, over what she says are slanderous exaggerations about her Nazi links.

Daily, she dictates her recollections of one of this century's longest artistic careers, beginning as a film star in mountain-climbing romances, a popular genre in Germany in the 1920s. Her assistant types each episode, then

helps her go over it line by line, weighing each word, testing synonyms that might recapture the moment more vividly.

"She starts early every morning," Bauer explains, "except occasionally when she has had a painful night." In a skiing accident three years ago, Riefenstahl broke her hip badly (a similar fracture in childhood cut short her first artistic ambitions as a dancer). But a plastic hip has not ended her scuba-diving expeditions to the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean, in pursuit of her latest artistic passion, underwater photography, which she took up at 70.

Looking decades younger than her age, she makes an entrance down her home's open stairs, wearing high heels despite her fragile hip. A simple cream dress and rope of pearls sets off her hair, now blonde, although she was a brunet in film. She has the kind of imperceptible beauty that, even her critic Susan Sontag concedes, "only gets gayer, more metallic and healthily looking with age." In her smile, there is a flash of the engaging, confident young beauty who conquered mountains and men, knew it and loved it.

In her new, serene mood, she has agreed to reissue the rare volume published with "Olympia," a book of ravishing black-and-white stills from the film, including some of the first guides in movies. "Let people see for themselves that it is about sport and not a kind of pro-German hymn," she says, "that it seeks a kind of abstract beauty by putting bodies against the sky instead of an ordinary background, yes, that is most of all about beauty."

Her conception of beauty is offended by the work of postwar West German filmmakers. "The new generation of Germans can't make art because they are afraid. It's a kind of sickness," she says. "They can't be proud, and they are not comfortable with beauty. It's fantastic, not? We all want to be beautiful, it's normal so."

Her aesthetic passion — until the memoirs interrupted other activities — focuses on an extraordinary form of underwater photography she discovered through Douglas Faulkner, an American photographer, who has become a friend. "He's crazy, but a good artist is always crazy, at least in most people's eyes," she explains, "and I've always been drawn to exceptional people."

Introduced by Faulkner to ocean reefs around the world, she discovered myriad tiny marine animals that appear dull to the unaided eye, but under special lighting and with filters, become brilliant objects, resembling psychedelic plants or baroque jewelry.

"To get this, you must be a photographer, not just a diver with a camera," she says, as the slides are being shown. "You must have passion."

The images — each a kind of abstract painting — flow into one another with the compelling continuity of her early films. In the darkness, watching the slides, Riefenstahl seems to loosen up and move slightly away from the set responses that she has given in countless interviews.

The uncompleted project she regrets most, she says, was a planned film on Penthesilea, the Amazon heroine of Heinrich von Kleist whose tragic mixture of male pride and female passion fascinates Riefenstahl.

"I never felt any different from men," she says. "But sometimes men were jealous of my success, especially because I was a woman." A feminist in practice and a half-acknowledged heroine of the women's movement, she shunned the cause because, she says, only exceptional individuals interest her.

She does not want to elaborate on this subject or on politics. "My problem is time," she insists, gesturing to a shelf of film cans. "I've

taken precedence over all her other projects: photography, unfinished films, planned books. "Now I could do things I was prevented from doing for 20 years, but I've stopped everything for the memoirs," she explained in an interview at her home — a casual, functional house in a lakeside village outside Munich.

She has given up on help from ghostwriters. Four of them were tried, but they were "too far from what I feel," she says in her accented, pungent English. "Now I do it with my own hand." It is delicate surgery, laying bare the veins of experience beneath the scar-tissue of polemics. She writes with only an assistant, Vera Bauer, an admiring young woman who lives nearby and comes daily in the pine-surrounded house. The only other regular visitor is her longtime cameraman, Horst Kettner, 40.

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... and an Objection to Its Way

by Judith Mara Gutman

PARIS — After lingering behind the scenes for some 35 years, Leni Riefenstahl during the last decade has stepped forward to face a new public as a photographer.

With what some characterize as a masterful manipulation of the media and others as an astute grasp of a mass public's pleasures, the former filmmaker has focused public attention on her photographic work with three books and three picture essays published between 1973 to 1978.

Her pictures often concentrate on the forms and shapes of people, but so worshipfully does her camera rest on their forms that her subjects are made to appear lifeless. It is difficult to think of her work as serious, unconnected as it is to the important photography coming out of West Germany today.

The first of her recent books, "Die Nuba" (published in 1973 in Munich, and in 1974 in New York as "Last of the Nuba"), contains

richly colored pictures that play up the decorative features of the Nuba tribespeople of the Sudan. It was followed by a larger, grander version, called "People of the Kau," published in Munich and New York in 1976. By 1978, with the publication of her third book, "Coral Gardens," in four cities at the same time — Munich, Paris, London and New York — it was clear that she had established an audience after a three-generation hiatus.

Riefenstahl's pictures are jazzed-up formal conceptions. They play on deep colors that are richly balanced to propel the viewer's eye over a picture's surface, with the help of such standard camera devices as blow-up and pattern.

Many of her photos come close to being portraits, the kind of portraits made popular by Arnold Newman in the 1970s, which frame people in their working environments. Newman's subjects often do come more fully alive, but Riefenstahl's blowups tend to bury the figure in the setting. It is often difficult to identify a person as such.

Other Riefenstahl photographs sweep over terrain, trees and grass to create vast new

panoramas. Many look as if they were seen through a movie camera. As in the portraits, Riefenstahl makes vivid use of space, color and shape: reds, grays, greens, browns and white excitingly lock into each other. Patterns play against solids. Light offers contrast.

At first glance, the figures in these portraits are magnetic, drawing viewers into the picture; Riefenstahl has a sense of drama. But as soon as the viewer reacts, the figures become strange. They no longer seem real. Riefenstahl has used light, color and form to turn people into lifeless statues.

When she photographs a ritual occasion in which tribal members cover themselves with a gray paintlike substance, her camera so magnifies the bodies that they look as if they were molded out of clay. The longer the viewer stays with a picture, the more phantasmagorical it becomes. A person — seen only as a gray form — echoes the shape of a gray rock, looks immobile. Like the spe-like figures in the film

Continued on page 9W

Recipe for a Publishing House

LONDON — Sven Erik Bergh is an international book publisher who keeps his staff to a minimum and his office in his briefcase. He uses free-lance editors and translators and his largest company, in Malmö, Sweden, employs only four people. Instead of renting offices in the countries where he has publishing houses — Swit-

MARY BLUME

zeland, West Germany, Spain and his native Sweden — Bergh buys a home, a grand piano for his wife — a concert pianist — and a recipe book for himself because he does the cooking.

Recently, Bergh bought a house in New York's Westchester county, a Steinway and a copy of Betty Crocker. The signs were clear: Bergh was going to set up business, and so he has. Using New York and Chicago distributors, he will start publishing under the Bergh Westchester Press, Inc., imprint in 1984. The titles remain secret for the moment, but he plans to publish up to 10 books a year, starting with European and African authors.

Print runs will be small. "I think the States now has room for so-called small books," Bergh said while passing through London on his way in New York. "I have a certain advantage over my American colleagues since I can read non-English-language books myself." He is fluent in most European languages and, being multilingual, can rely solely on his own judgment.

"The difficulty for an American publisher is that he has to rely on a reader's report, which will tell him about the literary merits of the manuscript but not about the sales possibilities. If you have to rely on reader and critics, you can end up publishing a dead duck."

Bergh's five ducks have ranged from Thornton Wilder to V.S. Naipaul, from C.G. Jung to Ernest K. Gann, a popular novelist. He has just bought the Swedish rights to Juliette Greco's autobiography, and in September Editions Sven Erik Bergh of Malmö will publish a book by Mercedes Salizachs on Pablo Casals.

"I will publish a book on UFOs or a novel on ancient Egypt or Nietzsche's poems," Bergh

says. He draws the line at textbooks and coffee-table books.

Bergh is energetic at 71. Bergh was educated in Berlin, where his Swedish father was a shipowner, and took an M.A. in Persian and Arabic at Worcester College, Oxford. Then he was sent home to Uppsala. "Having been to Berlin and Oxford, Uppsala was so boring, I thought I would wait for a miracle and it came." The miracle was to be asked back to Berlin to help out a Jewish-owned publishing house that Goebbels was planning to turn into a propaganda machine.

Bergh joined a big Swedish publisher, Esse, for a crash course in the trade and came up with such ideas, heretical in Sweden, as holding cocktail parties to launch a hook.

Two days before he was in leave on a trip in America, the Germans occupied Denmark and Norway. He stayed on in Sweden, and the first book he produced on his own was "Defeats and Victories on the European Battlefield" from the Persians in the Finnish Winter War.

"It was the first book saying we could win the war. From the time of the ancient Greeks it proved that it was not the size of the army that was important, but the morale." The book was a propaganda attempt to arouse Sweden. "It was to counter defections. After all, we could have done something." The first printing was 10,000; within months 45,000 copies were sold.

Sveden remained neutral but Bergh was gazing beyond his own frontiers. The Germans had prevented the sale and publication in occupied Europe of English-language books as well as books by blacklisted authors. Bergh went in as a diplomat at the British and American embassies in Stockholm and got in touch with British publishers. A network was quickly set up whereby one copy of each book chosen by the British publisher and printed on bible paper were delivered to Bergh's Swedish publishing house by diplomatic pouch. They were then reproduced by offset and exported in sealed wagons as neutral Swedish property to Switzerland. From there they were distributed to the remainder of free Europe and smuggled into the occupied countries.

Bergh made his first wartime trip to London in 1942, when there was still one flight from Stockholm per week. "The Londoners were so

cool that the porter at the Hyde Park Hotel had misplaced the key to the bomb shelter," he said.

London, Bergh astonished British publishers by offering them a credit in advance of sales of 150,000 Swedish kronor until they had won the war. At the time Bergh was advancing on Cairo and victory did not seem exactly around the corner. "If the Allies had lost the war, the Swedish crown wouldn't have bought anything anyway," Bergh says with a shrug.

His books, which ranged from classics to such novelties as "How Greece Was My Valentine," circulated from Norway to Romania. When war ended, three trainloads of books in German were ready to be delivered free in the Germans, fulfilling Bergh's hope that "when armistice was declared, books would follow on the heels of soldiers."

Bergh's action was partly pragmatic — after all, Sweden had the paper, England had the titles — and partly an act of high idealism. His psychological boost to the British offered them a large credit got him in trouble with Dag Hammarskjöld, later Secretary General of the United Nations, who pointed out that the transaction had not been approved by the Swedish Foreign Exchange Board.

"Hammarskjöld was very much a civil servant," Bergh says. Unwisely forgetting this experience, Bergh went to work for the United Nations in New York in 1947. "It was typical. They put me in charge of all contracts except in the field I know, publishing. I was in charge of contracts for window cleaning, elevators, things like that." In 1954 he returned to Sweden and to publishing.

To his youth Bergh was a marathon runner, and a statue of him made in 1959 by the Swiss sculptor Alexander Zschokke still stands in the stadium at Basel. "He kept feeding me Easter eggs during the sculpting to keep me still. At the end, I wouldn't have been able to run if I'd wanted to."

Although he is embarking on a new publishing venture in America at an age when he might be happily retired, Bergh really believes he is cutting down. "At least I am trying to," he said. "Everyone in my office is getting older and I have too many books."



Feeding the French in London

by John Vinocur

LONDON — The French go arrogantly to Spain, hardly to Germany, and with a trace of trepidation to England. If maps were Rorschach tests, the Gallic brain, fixating on Spain, would probably respond: noise-cheap-hot. Germany gets treated, personally if not politically, rather like Saul Steinberg's notion of what lies west of the Hudson River. A Parisian woman who was asked to dinner a while ago if she had ever been there replied, "Why?"

But England, the English, London, make the French nervous. The place is self-possessed, the people not easily dazzled. No amount of posing or feigned superiority moves it, and the French, who often expect the world to shield its eyes from their brilliance, are thrown off in advance, knowing that the English won't blink. Since the French are basically most comfortable in embracing countries they think they have discovered, or where they suppose they are greatly admired, another approach is required.

What the French (about 1.6 million of them last year) do about visiting England is to protect themselves. Mostly, they overeat; the shabby becomes the sublime. Feeling insecure, the French on their own in London don't mock, but swoon. A hotel carpet worn woolless is a marvel; a pair of heather-green knee-socks becomes an article of transcendent chic. Everything is original. With absolute determination, local standortsmus gets translated into reserve; laziness is explained away as an aristocratic sense of pace.

Master needlers and brilliant complainers most of the time, the French drop their elegant contempt in London simply because it serves no purpose. This is the opposite of reflex for many of them, and they are fascinated in this role reversal: a bit timid, exaggeratedly polite and patient, even shy. But the French must eat, even in this altered state, and there the transformation ends.

I'm rather more interested in being around the French at lower levels of beatitude and, spending a weekend in London a while back in proximity of a French couple, felt pretty relieved when food came up. My friends stopped working so hard at being so charmed, and their critical sense slowly returned to them; in no time at all, all the nervousness about being nice for an extended period was gone, replaced by a mood of strained tolerance, authentically French.

They had spent the morning hunting for bathtubs at Floris on Jermyn Street, inspecting stationery at Smythson on New Bond Street, and buying shoes. The man at Church's told us that while the French always seemed to prefer a tight fit, the Americans loved loose loafers. Suddenly, in a mood of gathering tension, it was lunch time. The French have been

told again and again that restaurants in London have vastly improved, but in their hearts they don't believe it. You can't eat quaint.

The following preparations had been made: a copy of Henri Gault and Christian Millau's "Le Guide de Londres" was purchased, and to a few London Frenchmen like Pierre Martin, owner of Le Suquet, a pretty solid French restaurant on Draycott Avenue, and Bernard Rapp, one of the French television correspondents. Like de Gaulle speaking from exile to the nation on the BBC deep in World War II — "Ici Londres, la France parmi nous Français" — they offered theory and specific recommendations. Stay away from anything calling itself "chez," said Bernard Rapp. You could try Tante Claire or Ma Cuisine (it has changed ownership since), added Pierre Martin.

Henri Gault was positively frightening. He said that, in terms of a ratio between population and quality, London was the least interesting city for food in the Western world. The English, he thinks, really don't find it distinguished to eat, although he conceded their restaurants were often decorated better than those in France. But some of the ambitiously decorated ones are more often theater than food, he warned. Friends shuddered. In the end, Messrs. Gault, Rapp, and Martin sounded a bit alike in their recommendations. Go to ethnic restaurants, they said. Or risk a shot at the couple of meritorious English places.

On our first try, we did as told. Gault recommended *Memories of China*. But we took Martin's short list and picked the Mayflower Chinese restaurant in Soho over *La Village Taverna*. The Mayflower was a bit of an experience. If the French believe that a Chinese place is really worthwhile, they tend to tell the waiter to make up a menu. They

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, International Theater (tel: 31.62.72). To Aug. 31: "Spoon River Anthology" (Masters). To Aug. 28: "Happy Days" (Beckett). @ Jazz Galerie Casablanca (tel: 92.52.16) — Aug. 13: Jivi Houk piano, guitar. @ Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50). To Aug. 31: "The Artists from Gugling: State-bound Art." @ Schlosstheater (tel: 82.45.66). OPERA — Aug. 13: "Die Liebeslist" (Mozart).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Musée de l'Air (tel: 513.90.90). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 18: "Two Centuries of Aeronautical History." @ Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.12.66). EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 25: "Three Continents: Africa, South Sea Islands, America," collection from the Stuttgart Linden Museum. To Aug. 28: "German Photography from 1850 to the Present."

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Bing and Grondahl Museum (tel: 21.26.69). To Aug. 20: "King Gustav VI Adolf's Collection of Danish and Swedish Silver." @ Frederiksberg Kirke (tel: 11.14.15). CONCERT — Aug. 14: Organists Victor Lukas, Erik Arved, James Dalton, Michael Radulescu. @dratspaken Park (tel: 13.69.66). ROCK — Aug. 18: Kid Creole and the Coconuts. @ Radio House (tel: 11.14.15). Aug. 15: The Radio Light Orchestra, Radio Chamber Choir, Peder Elbæk violin, Tadeusz Wojciechowski conductor (Vivaldi, Raders, Rameau).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Art Gallery (tel: 698.87.99). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 4: "Peter Phillips: Paintings 1960-1983." @ Battersea Arts Centre (tel: 637.95.21). THEATER — Aug. 13 and 14: "Tales That Tears," Marmalade Theater of Montreal, Canada. @British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 11: "The Japanese Print Since 1900: Old Masters and New Vision." @ Drill Hall (tel: 637.95.21). THEATER — To Aug. 21: "OPB," Sister Theatre Collective of Kingston, Jamaica. @Institute of Contemporary Arts (tel: 930.04.93).

WEEKEND

HEALTH CLINICS

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WEEKEND

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EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 4: Bruce McLean. To Aug. 4: Sculpture by John McEwen.

@London Coliseum (tel: 240.52.50), English National Opera — Aug. 15, 17, 19: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart). Aug. 18: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).

THEATER — To Aug. 21: "Baladur Kalarin," Naya Theatre of Asia. @Lyttleton Theatre (tel: 633.08.80). Aug. 15-17: "Inner Voices" (de Filippo).

@Strand Studios (tel: 637.95.21). THEATER — To Aug. 21: "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Henry IV," (Shakespeare) La Compagnia del Collettivo di Parma, Italy.

@Ronnie Scott's Club (tel: 439.07.47). JAZZ — To Aug. 20: Gil Evans British Jazz Orchestra.

@Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).

To Aug. 28: Summer Exhibition.

@Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12).

Henry Wood Promenade Concert.

Aug. 13: John Princeton conductor.

Bach, mano-soprano Hermann Winkler tenor (Schubert, Mahler).

Aug. 15: European Community Youth Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor. Golda Gutman cello (Wagner, Weber, Schumann).

FRANCE

PARIS, Caveau de la Huchette (tel: 326.65.05).

JAZZ — To Aug. 20: George Collier's London Allstars. @Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27.12.33).

EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 12: "Bonheur Mortal Manet."

To Sept. 18: "Musée des Beaux-Arts."

Aug. 26: "Polish Art from the Lodz Museum."

@Galerie de la Colonne (tel: 260.62.34).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 15: Picasso, 60 drawings.

JAZZ — To Aug. 15: Francois Guin, La Galerie 55 (tel: 326.63.55).

THEATER — Aug. 16-20: "Play It Again" (Alton) English-Speaking Theater.

@La Maison du Danemark

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 28: "L'Architecture Danoise."

@Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 297.27.00).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Faune & Flore Exotiques dans l'Art."

@Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 46.42.01).

EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 28: "Jean-Philippe Charbonnier: 1944-1982" photography.

To Sept. 19: "Herken List: 1902-1975" photography.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).

OPERA — Aug. 17: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

Aug. 18: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai).

@London Coliseum (tel: 240.52.50).

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Bach, mano-soprano Hermann Winkler tenor (Schubert, Mahler).

Aug. 15: European Community Youth Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor. Golda Gutman cello (Wagner, Weber, Schumann).

ITALY

ROME, Baths of Caracalla (tel: 46.42.05).

EXHIBITION — Aug. 13: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — Aug. 14: "Carmen" (Bizet).

@Museo Nazionale d'Arte Orientale (tel: 46.42.05).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Arte Indiana in Italia."

THEATER — To Aug. 31: "Amaldi di Testo."

TURIN, Parco Rignon (tel: 53.13.27).

ITALIANO clowns, mime and acrobatic festival.

Aug. 14: Nemo Red Noses Company (Germany).

Aug. 15: Nemo Solo (Germany).

Aug. 16: Zou, Zou (U.S.A.).

ITALY

ROMA, Baths of Caracalla (tel: 46.42.05).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 23: "Major Acquisitions of the Last Two Years."

GSTAAD, Memphus Festival (tel: 40.15.55).

@Eglise de Saumur.

Aug. 14: Canadian Chamber Players (New York City, Tel. Bruxelles).

Aug. 19: Soviet Ensemble Orchestra, Boris Belkin violin, Lazar Gosman conductor (Purcell, Mozart, Prokofiev).

ITALY

BERN, Abegg-Stiftung (tel: 80.12.01).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 23: "Major Acquisitions of the Last Two Years."

MOTRIL (Granada) Club Náutico (tel: 754.38.00).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: Paintings by Michelle Vieil.

SWITZERLAND

BERN, Abegg-Stiftung (tel: 80.12.01).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 23: "Major Acquisitions of the Last Two Years."

GSTAAD, Memphus Festival (tel: 40.15.55).

@Eglise de Saumur.

Aug. 14: Canadian Chamber Players (New York City, Tel. Bruxelles).

Aug. 19: Soviet Ensemble Orchestra, Boris Belkin violin, Lazar Gosman conductor (Purcell, Mozart, Prokofiev).

ITALY

BERN, Abegg-Stiftung (tel: 80.12.01).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 21: "Chinoiserie French Glassware."

@Tokyo National Museum (tel: 522.11.11).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 11: "The Sunken Treasures off the Sian Coast."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).

Aug. 14: Philidor Trio (Mozart, Brahms, Schubert).

UNITED STATES

TOKYO, Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 46.45.27).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 28: "Exhibition of Korean Craftworks," Lee Dynasty, 1392-1910.

@Musen (tel: 542.85.21).

Sept. 4-Sept. 14: "LA Connection."

@Okura Shukaku Museum (tel: 583.07.81).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: Twenty ink paintings from the Kamakura era (1191-1333).

@Riccar Art Museum (tel: 471.32.54).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 28: "Masterpieces of Ukiyo-E Woodblock Prints."

@Snitey Museum of Art (tel: 471.00.73).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 21: "Chinoiserie French Glassware."

@Tokyo National Museum (tel: 522.11.11).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 11: "The Sunken Treasures off the Sian Coast."

UNITED STATES

CHICAGO, University of Chicago, David and Alfred Smart Gallery (tel: 753.21.23).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Saul Steinberg: Drawings and Watercolors from the Hallmark Collection."

N.Y. NEW YORK, Alice Tully Hall (tel: 874.67.70).

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TRAVEL

World Below the Surface: Under the Flagstones of Ancient Rome

by John Thavis

ROME—When Edward Gibbon met his muse on the steps of Rome's Capitol two centuries ago, the city at his feet was a living monument, a landscape in search of a biographer. The British historian picked up his pen and obliged in six volumes. Although few modern visitors to Rome can be bothered with Gibbon's particulars, they still expect the stones to inspire.

Alas, that inspiration nowadays arrives more from a *cappuccino* than a room around the ruins. When it comes to understanding Rome's architectural past, most tourists are frankly let down by the jumbleheads of it all.

Frescoes depicting episodes from the life of St. Clement have survived the centuries in the damp earth and remain along the basilica walls. What's more striking about this lower church is the beauty of the architectural details in the sunken baptismal font, embedded marble columns and the primitive mosaic pavements.

There is an alternative, however, to this surface paeanonion. Rome's eternal past—most of it undiscovered in Gibbon's time, and still perfectly preserved—lies about 30 feet (9 meters) under.

Along this little-known subterranean itinerary, accessible through a dozen small doors and passageways, silence still reigns. The stones do not echo the nearest traffic jam. Monuments are unvibrated by "marble rot." In the dead heat of summer, these are the coolest places in the city. And they're the only places where the sense of going backward in time is utterly convincing.

To the archaeologically minded, the sites are among the most important in Italy. They range from a frescoed, second-century Temple of Mithras to the excavated remains of Nero's Golden House. You can walk along the main street of a Roman burial ground beneath St. Peter's Basilica, or pay a visit to a mini-condition columbarium—a stuccoed chamber where the ashes of the dead have remained untouched for 18 centuries.

The narrow paths and stairways that lead to these pockets of antiquity are not designed for large groups, but are ideal for individual travelers. All are close to the city center, and a bonus is that entry is usually free or inexpensive.

A few steps from the Colosseum, at the Church of San Clemente, 45 Via S. Giovanni in Laterano, is perhaps the most evocative spot in all Rome, the stuff of which history teachers dreams are made. San Clemente is a perfect layer cake of the city's religious history: at the ground level is a 12th-century church; below that is the excavated 5th-century basilica; and deeper still is a pagan Mithraeum and two large Roman houses. At this lowest level, standing in a narrow first-century alleyway between thick tufa walls, you can almost hear Nero fiddling.

The Irish Dominicans who run San Clemente can sometimes be persuaded to give a

half-hour tour of the lower levels, where slow and careful excavation has continued for more than 120 years. Entry is through a small door on the north wall, then down a stairway lined with antique fragments. These 20 steps go down about seven centuries to one of the earliest Christian churches, believed to have been built in the early 400s. It lasted until Robert Guiscard's Norman invasion in 1084, after which it was filled in, built over and forgotten. In the 19th century, a curious priest dug through the floor and rediscovered the older basilica. Archaeologists placed supporting pillars as they excavated, eventually digging down to the first-century room.

The architectural highlight is the octagonal hall, still lit by an ocular that opens through the ceiling into the modern park grounds above. Nearly all the ceilings here are vaulted—using what at the time was a revolutionary technique. Other details mark Nero's reputation for fancy: in one banquet room is a wall chamber where an indoor waterfall once fell at the feet of his reclining guests.

Open 9 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.; closed Monday. Periodically closed to the public, but permission to visit may be obtained at the Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma, 53 Piazza S. Maria Novella; tel: 679.03.33. The office is located just inside the Forum gates near the Colosseum. Admission 1,000 lire.

Although the excavations below St. Peter's Basilica are only 40 years old, the discoveries have been amazing. A Roman burial ground, used first by pagans and then by early Christians, dates from the first century. Its double row of tombs and mausoleums presents an impressive street scene, and the architectural decoration is unique. Many of the tombs are rich in fresco and stucco work commissioned by the individual families who are buried here.

The English-speaking guide does an excellent and painstaking job, whether explaining the symbolic figures of a sarcophagus or the importance of the earliest Christian frescoes (which depicts Christ as the sun god). He builds a strong case for the Roman Catholic Church's contention that the bones of an elderly man, discovered in the tomb below St. Peter's main altar, are those of the saint himself. The hour-long subterranean tour also explains the problems Constantine faced when building the first St. Peter's Basilica in 324. (He had to cut off the roofs of some of the mausoleums, for one thing.) It is an easily digested history lesson, not to be missed.

Visits must be arranged in advance at the Office of the Excavations, Vatican City; tel: 659.53.18. To reach the office, enter through the door to the left of the basilica, past the Swiss Guard. No children under 14 are admitted. Admission 3,000 lire.

In the shadow of the Colosseum, the quiet corner of SS. Giovanni e Paolo (located in the piazza of the same name) evokes medieval Rome so well that it's become a fashionable place for weddings. Few realize that below the attractive 12th-century church lies a two-story Roman house that dates to the second century. The rooms hold original decorative frescoes, some in surprisingly good repair.

This vast labyrinth of more than 30 rooms is unmatched in Rome for both grandeur and gloom. Although it is sporadically closed to the public, a five-minute walk to the nearby archaeological office will produce a visiting pass that authorizes an unchaperoned stroll through the palace. Bring a flashlight (or borrow one from the custodian) because the most fascinating fresco details are often hidden in dark upper corners.

Nero's interior decorator was the famed Faustus, whose delicate style in fresco and stucco (later dubbed "grotesque") inspired so much decoration in Renaissance mansions and, some say, Raphael's Vatican loggia. One of Nero's rooms has frescoes that depict scenes of first-century Rome—a rare glimpse of the past. In other rooms are the characteristic framed landscapes, with miniature paintings of animals and gymnasts. There is a ceiling mosaic that shows Ulysses and the Cyclops, and several intact mosaic floors.

The lower levels are entered through a red curtain on the right of the apse down two flights of stairs. The maze of ancient rooms is a little confusing, but the visitor does not need a historical reconstruction to enjoy the wonderful paintings and the sense of being in someone's home. It is enough to know that these Roman rooms were used as a burial chamber by Christians in the fourth century, when the first church was built above. The Christians had already turned one small room here into a chapel and decorated it with paintings of a priest and three martyrs awaiting execution. It may be the earliest artistic rendering of a martyrdom, and stepping into the room the visitor senses that this was a sacred place.

An entirely different effect is made by the pagan frescoes in several of the 20 rooms that make up the Roman mansion. One delightful wall painting shows Proserpine returning from Hades, flanked by Ceres and Bacchus, with cupids escorting them in small boats. In the nearby dining room, frescoes depict naked youths surrounded by birds of every kind—peacocks, flamingos, ducks, parrots and quail. The work here is exquisite, and these are some of the rare Roman frescoes that remain in situ.

The Passionist Fathers who run the church—including several English-speaking priests—are usually willing to play tour guide in the trickle of daily visitors. They will explain the tradition links the site with the house of John and Paul, two soldiers martyred under the apostate emperor Julian. Their burial place was thought to be beneath the main altar. Tradition also says that three later saints were martyred here after they were discovered praying at the tomb—a legend perhaps illustrated in the religious frescoes in the underground chapel.

Lower levels open 8 A.M. to noon and 3:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.; closed Sunday morning. No charge.

The tiny church of Santa Prisca, Piazza S. Prisca, is almost lost amid the trees on the Aventine Hill, just above the Circus Maximus. Here as at San Clemente, early Christians built their church directly over a temple to the pagan god Mithras, which was built into a Roman house. This Mithraeum was only discovered in the 1940s, and it is remarkably well-preserved despite a recent lapse in upkeep; the frescoes have not had time to disintegrate. The sacristan leads visitors through a small garden at the back of the modern church to the door of the excavations—from there they are on their own.

Much of the fresco and stucco decor is still in place, and the visitor gets a clear idea of the temple's layout, with separate rooms for separate rites. A vestibule where animals were sacrificed is still intact. One third-century painting is particularly interesting. It shows the seven stages of initiation into the cult, with scenes of a banquet and a sacrifice. The environment here is less suggestive than at San Clemente, but the details are more fascinating.

Lower level open 10 A.M. to noon on Monday and Friday. Admission 300 lire.

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Lower basilica at the Church of San Clemente.

The Columbarium of Pomponius Hylas, a first-century burial chamber is a little further from the city center along the garden-lined Via di Porta San Sebastiano (the 118 bus from the Colosseum stops here). At No. 9 is the entrance to the Tomb of the Scipio Family, itself worthy of a visit. From here, the custodian leads visitors across a small part to a steep, covered staircase.

The decorated chamber below is probably the most perfectly preserved architectural relic in Rome. It is tiny, meant to serve for Hylas's family and perhaps a few others. The ceramic urns that hold their cremated remains are set in niches along the walls, which are covered with paintings, mosaics and stucco reliefs. The 10-minute visit will make a lasting impression.

Open 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sunday; closed Monday. Admission 500 lire.

Another hidden gem from the first century A.D. is the Basilica of Porta Maggiore, 9 Piazza di Porta Maggiore, near the train station. The

well-lit ceiling and walls of this small underground temple are covered with fine stucco reliefs that are in near-original condition. The themes are varied, but many seem to refer to stages of the soul's progress. The temple was carved out of the soft tufa rock, probably by a Pythagorean sect, and is thought to have been used as a prototype for the first Christian basilicas in Rome. In the apse is a large relief depicting the death of Sappho, and the ceiling's centerpiece is The Rape of Ganymede. Alongside the mythological figures are praying men, pygmies, children, animals and garlands worked in a delicate style. They have invited interpretation since their discovery in 1916, but so far no one is certain of their allegorical meaning.

Open Tuesday and Saturday morning by appointment. Permission must be obtained in advance at the Soprintendenza Archéologica di Roma, 1 Piazza delle Finanze; tel: 460.530. No charge.

Riefenstahl's Photographs

Continued from page 7W

by Edward C. Burks

MEXICO CITY — From the splendor heights of Mont Blanc, where there was no hot water for shaving, it was a short stroll to Copacabana Beach for the evening meal of "minced meat with pomme de terre," which tasted an awful lot like hamburger with potatoes.

While the Mexican National Railways still give romantic names to its almost-ancient U.S.-built sleeping and dining cars, rail buffs should be on notice that the time may be growing late indeed to sample what's still left of old-fashioned splendor on the country's railways—certainly on the 1,200-mile (1,925-kilometer) line from the Texas border to Mexico City.

Some years back, the Mexicans bought train sets that had once run under the name of the New York Central's premier New York-Chicago express, the Twentieth Century Limited, but now the passenger rolling stock is very old and not well-maintained. These facts, coupled with the Mexican economic crisis, suggest that the national railway is not likely to be modernizing in the near future. In fact, one could argue that the days of the service between Ciudad Juárez on the Rio Grande and Mexico City, now limited to one train daily in each direction, may be numbered—certainly for the international traveler, unless improvements can be made.

Riefenstahl was fashionable in 1934, too, when her first book, "Kampf in Schne und Eis" (Conflict in Snow and Ice) was published. It was a book of photographs idolizing young blond Germans who loved nature, clambering over sunlit peaks in the dawn of a new day.

The popularity of Riefenstahl's work may be linked to other fashionable anti-humanisms. Her camera updated to the 1970s, she continues to take formula pictures, focusing on faraway people who ring up sales for the mass magazine market. Her photographs, superficially attractive, depend on a reduction of human energy.

Riefenstahl and these magazines were a perfect match for each other. It was as if they had signed a mutual aid pact. The magazines gave her a conduit to reach a new public after a 35-year absence, and she gave them slick imagery that excited their audiences' expectations. In

smooth track, much of it welded rail, eliminating cracks and bumps. Yet, best of all, was the price. Even with stopovers it was 4,800 pesos, about \$32, including the roomette designed for one person.

On the Mexican side of the Rio Grande just across from El Paso, a motley assortment of old American coaches, dining car and one or more sleeping cars rolls out of the shoddy old station at Ciudad Juárez every evening at 6:25. This is El Frontizero, the one and only express nowadays on this line to Mexico City, and the scheduled running time is 36 hours and 30 minutes.

That means two nights on the train, repeated menus in the diner, and early exhaustion of private carry-on beverage supplies for the weary traveler. It also adds up to a lot of scenery missed because of night travel.

On the other hand, it is possible to break up the train trip a bit and to see some cities en route. This can be done by boarding another train first—an earlier daytime train—and scheduling the running time to Mexico City by midnight. I did this by leaving at the hotel, changed my bag, knowing that El Frontizero would not be leaving for Mexico City until midnight. I checked into the hotel, changed my clothes, and enjoyed an excellent soup, salad and spicy meat platter luncheon for 700 pesos, including tip. From the rooftop restaurant there was a fine view of the city.

Later, heading back to the station, I ticketed myself for Mexico City, with another stopover at Aquascalientes en route, and boarded El Frontizero just before midnight. The roomy compartment was comfortable indeed, and the sleeping was great, especially under a couple of blankets, as we headed upwards to elevations of 11,000 feet. Through customs.

Starting from El Paso one morning, I took a taxi for the relatively short run across the Rio Grande, through a good part of central Ciudad Juárez and on to the railway station. There were no formalities at the border, but for the trip into the interior I had already obtained the required travel card.

Since I had selected to skip the first leg of the journey on the Frontizero, I boarded the day train for Chihuahua, leaving at 10:10 A.M. for the four-hour run across the desert. This train was built as an Italian-built, self-propelled autorail but turned out to be three old coaches without air-conditioning behind a diesel locomotive.

The sun beat down and we high-balled across the desert, enjoying the fresh, dry air. It was like rolling through an old movie set with all those sad adobe villages, scrubby bushes and far-off mountains—John Wayne or even Pancho Villa might have materialized behind a diesel locomotive.

Next came fields of high corn, cattle ranches and extensive vineyards. At Aguascalientes I again detrained, breaking the trip to take a look at a provincial city with its lush park-like central plaza—the typical zócalo—complete with fern-like trees, fashionable strolling ladies and tooling band.

Silverware, jewelry and leather goods are all good buys here, and the Cava Domínguez houses in its cellar some 100,000 bottles of Los Reyes red wine, a kind of Mexican burgundy, not to be ignored in a land more noted for its tequila and beer.

On another version of El Frontizero, we were under way again on time at 6:45 P.M., with an overnight run in the high mountains to the capital ahead of us. After dining in Copacabana Beach, I awakened early to catch the views of the mountainous copper-colored landscape and gaze out the window during the long, long ride through the suburbs of the capital. We came to a stop 90 minutes late in the modern passenger station at 8:25 A.M.

P.S. For the hearty rail buff, there is a 260-

mile trip about 12 hours in a jammed old train from Mexico City to Veracruz on the Gulf of Mexico through some marvelous tropical mountain scenery. Lots of stops. Lots of creeks and pains on arrival—but a trip to remember.

Though some claim this attitude is changing, many cling to the belief that developing country like South Korea should channel its young men into economy-building fields, leaving the arts in women.

But whatever the social superficialities, South Korean musicians have a genuine affinity for the Western classics. Korean-born musicians can be found in symphony orchestras around the world over, and a number of soloists have gained an international following.

Forty-three South Korean colleges and universities provide music instruction, and hundreds of young musicians go abroad for advanced study each year. Lim estimates that some 2,000 South Koreans are studying in Europe, Japan and America, with more than 60 at the Juilliard School of Music in New York, where Lim studied in 1948.

While the classical music boom extends to Koreans of all ages and backgrounds, it is chiefly mothers and daughters who are caught up in the music-teaching phenomenon. Seoul Yewon, established some 30 years ago and modeled after New York's High School for the Performing Arts, enrolls more than 1,800 students of art, dance and music in its junior and senior high schools. But only about 300 students are boys. "In Korea, sons do not usually study music," observes Park Cheong Sook, an English teacher at the school.

The life of a young Korean music student is one of determination and discipline. The average music student practices between three and six hours a day, often rising at dawn to squeeze in a few practice hours before class.

What drives these young musicians? "Usually their mothers," says Peggy Kim. "I think many mothers wish they could have studied music themselves, but the country's living standard wasn't high enough when they were young."

Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Seoul

by Terry Trucco

SEOUL—It was sultry and sticky in the junior high school classroom, but the 23 young women surrounded by instruments and music stands were oblivious to everything but Mozart. With a nod from the conductor, Lim Wonsik, strains of Divertimento No. 1 filled the air, so crisp and professional that it was hard to believe the musicians' average age was just 17. For most, music has shaped their entire lives. Sohn Miye, a first-year student at Seoul University, started violin lessons in the second grade. Fifteen-year-old Kim Yu Jeong has played the violin since she was 5.

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)											
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close			Close Prev 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close			Close Prev 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close			Close Prev 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close		
12/12 236	Panzer	228	52	12	29	350	34	34	34	34	34
12/12 237	Panzer	228	52	12	29	350	34	34	34	34	34
12/12 238	Pepsi	5	29	11	17	187	51	51	51	51	51
12/12 239	Pepsi	5	29	11	17	187	51	51	51	51	51
12/12 240	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 241	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 242	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 243	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 244	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 245	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 246	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 247	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 248	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 249	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 250	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 251	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 252	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 253	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 254	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 255	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 256	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 257	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 258	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 259	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 260	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 261	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 262	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 263	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 264	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 265	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 266	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 267	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 268	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 269	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 270	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 271	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 272	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 273	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 274	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 275	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 276	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 277	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 278	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 279	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 280	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 281	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 282	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 283	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 284	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 285	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 286	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 287	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 288	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 289	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 290	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 291	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 292	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 293	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 294	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 295	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 296	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 297	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 298	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 299	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 300	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 301	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 302	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 303	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 304	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 305	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 306	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24	24	24	24	24
12/12 307	Perc	12	12	12	12	216	24</				

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

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TECHNOLOGY

By STEVEN J. MARCUS

Lightweight Plastics Are Challenging Glass in the Market for Drink Bottles

NEW YORK — Nathaniel C. Wyeth, a research engineer at Du Pont, was dismayed by the flimsy plastic bottles available in the 1950s. "Fill one with a carbonated beverage," the now-retired Mr. Wyeth says, "and the next morning you'd have a basketball."

So he set out to develop a sturdier version, ultimately inventing the PET bottle, so called because it is made of polyethylene terephthalate. It has become the standard 2-liter bottle for soft drinks.

More than 2.5 billion PET bottles were produced in 1982, representing sales of \$625 million for bottle makers.

That market is now saturated, the manufacturers say, but they insist that the PET bottle has only begun to grow. Now they have introduced one-liter and half-liter soft-drink bottles, and they predict that the PET bottle will eventually become the standard container for wine, liquor, beer and a wide variety of foods.

PET has some advantages over glass, the material that plastics producers hope to displace. While both are clean and clear, PET is lighter than glass and is unbreakable.

In the so-called "bottle bill" states, which require soft-drink and beer companies to accept the return of bottles and cans on which deposits have been paid by consumers, some supermarkets handle only plastic soft-drink bottles because of their convenience. Because recycling plastic is difficult, however, such laws could limit PET's growth in the long run.

J. H. Edward Schollmeyer, a packaging analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins, predicts that sales of glass bottles will decline 2 to 5 percent a year from now until at least 1986. And he expects "dramatic growth" for PET bottles over the same period.

"It's a classic shift" in the marketplace, says Du Pont's Malcolm Smook.

Shortly before the announcement, soybean futures prices shot to new highs while corn was steady and wheat was lower Thursday on the Chicago Board of Trade. There was little concern that the report would prompt a sell-off on Friday, said Richard Loewy, a grain analyst in New York with Prudential Bache Securities Inc.

Mr. Loewy said the rally in soybeans had indicated that traders were confident that the report would not depress prices. If the report had indicated a harvest greater than the market expected, the traders would not believe it, Mr. Loewy said. A smaller-than-expected figure would have been likely to push prices higher on Friday, he added.

The department forecast the soybean crop at 1.84 billion bushels, down 19 percent from last year's record of 2.28 billion bushels. Average nationwide soybean yield was estimated to be 29.7 bushels an acre. The department predicted wheat production would be 2.42 billion bushels, down 14 percent. Most of the crop has been harvested.

Based on an Aug. 1 survey, the department's Crop Reporting Board forecast the U.S. average corn yield to be 99.9 bushels an acre, down from last year's 114.8-bushel record and the smallest acre yield since 1980.

When harvesting begins, plentiful corn supplies from record 1981 and 1982 crops — a record carryover of 3.4 billion bushels — will be on hand, but the July heat wave during the crucial corn pollination period and the cutbacks in planting already have pushed up feed costs for livestock producers.

"We're still waiting for the right system," said Mr. Smook.

According to Dania Duxbury, solid-waste specialist for the League of Women Voters, PET has two other serious disadvantages.

The first problem is its cost compared with that of glass. Although the bottle may pay 19 cents for a one-liter PET bottle and 28 cents for a one-liter glass bottle, she said, the glass bottle can be refilled ten times or more.

The second problem is the small market for the vast quantities of PET accumulated in "bottle bill" states. PET has been used there as fiber fill, but such capacity is limited.

Mr. Smook acknowledged that a PET surplus in such states existed a year ago but said that market conditions had changed. This plus company-sponsored research to find additional uses, he said, should mean a good balance between supply and demand — "assuming," he added, "that not too many more states pass bottle bills."

Spokesmen for the glass industry conceded the inroads made by plastic but deny that it will overtake glass. "Glass is still the standard for product protection," said William Sudd of the Glass Packaging Institute.

And Predicasts Inc., a Cleveland-based marketing research concern, estimates that glass containers will outnumber those made from plastic well into the next decade because glass "will continue to benefit from legislative and ecological pressures in favor of returnable bottles."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 11, excluding bank service charges

	U.S.	DM	FF	HL	SEK	SLP	DKR	DKW
American	1.0000	4.625	111.26	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Argentina	24.24	—	20.0195	4.6465	2.8285	12.9725	—	—
Bahrain	2.726	4.0425	33.22	1.688	19.50	4.95	24.972	5.558
Barbados	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belarus	1.4794	—	4.0972	2.1687	4.5114	—	—	—
Bolivia	1,628.30	2.3925	592.04	194.75	79.00	—	3.0792	14.569
Bosnia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	8.228	12.184	303.87	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	2.7915	3.2024	26.0285	—	1.2083	71.765	4.0364	—
Cameroon	0.8534	0.5858	2.9204	4.8674	1.2514	2.5534	45.6927	1.8734
Canada	1.64122	0.703978	2.84655	0.57629	1.68720	3.1818	57.0747	0.2758
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia	0.8738	0.5858	2.9204	4.8674	1.2514	2.5534	45.6927	1.8734
Croatia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	7.065	8.2881	3.0722	1.0411	1.0411	—	—	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	0.8738	0.5858	2.9204	4.8674	1.2514	2.5534	45.6927	1.8734
Djibouti	1.64122	0.703978	2.84655	0.57629	1.68720	3.1818	57.0747	0.2758
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Salvador	1.1465	1.0411	3.0722	1.0411	1.0411	—	—	—
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eritrea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	1.4794	—	4.0972	2.1687	4.5114	—	—	—
France	1.4794	—	4.0972	2.1687	4.5114	—	—	—
Germany	1.4794	—	4.0972	2.1687	4.5114	—	—	—
Greece	1.4794	—	4.0972	2.1687	4.5114	—	—	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kazakhstan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moldova	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niger	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Lucia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Togo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukraine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zambia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INTEREST RATES

Aug. 11, 1983

Eurocurrency Deposits

Dollar

DM

Swiss

French

Shilling

ECU

SDR

DKR

DKW

Yuan

Other

Yen

Other

Other

Other

Other

Other

Other

Other

Other

SPORTS

Indians Sweep 3-Game Series With 4-3 Victory Over Orioles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

BALTIMORE — The Cleveland Indians completed a three-game series sweep at Memorial Stadium here Wednesday night, defeating the Baltimore Orioles, 4-3, behind the six-hit, nine-strikeout performance of Gary Sorensen.

Cleveland took a 1-0 lead in the first. With one out, Alan Benmar started the first of his three singles, stole second, advanced to third on

Yankees scored six runs in the fifth inning to make things easy for the left-hander as New York beat Toronto, 8-3. Jim Gott (6-10) lasted 4½ innings in absorbing the loss. Brewers 4, Royals 0.

In Kansas City, Missouri, Moose Haas threw a three-hitter, and Paul Molitor supported him with his 14th home run and an RBI double to give the Brewers a 4-0 victory over Kansas City. Haas did not strike out a batter while improving his record to 10-2.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Pat Tabler's single and scored on Andre Thornton's fielder's choice.

Cleveland grabbed a 4-0 lead in the fourth. Gorman Thomas walked and scored on Ron Hassey's double to right. Hassey moved to third on a groundout and came home on George Vukovich's squeeze bunt. Tony Hirsch followed with a single, stole second and scored on Bannister's single.

The Orioles scored three runs in the fourth on Ken Singleton's three-run homer. Dan Ford doubled and, one out later, Lowenstein walked. Singleton then hit a 1-1 pitch for his 13th homer of the year.

Yankees 8, Blue Jays 3

In New York, Dave Righetti scattered nine hits over seven innings for his 13th victory, and he

and Spike Owen collected two RBIs with a double and a sacrifice fly in helping Seattle snap a three-game losing streak with a 7-5 triumph over the A's. Matt Young (9-11), with help from Bill Carroll and Ed Vande Berg over the final 1½ innings, won his first game in nearly a month.

Expos 5, Mets 3

In the National League, at Montreal, Al Oliver got his 2,500th hit, and the pitcher Bill Gullickson doubled twice and scored three runs to lead the Expos to a 5-3 victory over New York. Gullickson (11-10) walked two and struck out one before being replaced by Dan Schneider in the eighth. Jeff Reardon relieved in the ninth after Danny Heep hit a two-run double and got the last out for 17½ save.

Phillies 4, Pirates 2

In Philadelphia, Steve Carlton moved within four triumphs of the 300-victory plateau in leading the Phillies to a 4-2 triumph over Pittsburgh. Carlton (11-11) struck out 10 over 8½ innings. Al Holland came on to get the final out and notch his 13th save. Jose DeLeon (2-2) took the loss.

Cardinals 9, Cubs 5

In Chicago, Ozzie Smith's fourth hit of the game, a two-run single, stopped a 5-5 tie in the 13th inning, and David Green capped the four-run rally with a two-run homer to lead the Cards to a 9-5 victory over the Cubs. The triumph snapped the Cardinals' eight-game losing streak.

Mariners 7, A's 5

In Oakland, California, Ron Roenicke hit a three-run homer,



Joe Pettini of the Giants was tagged out at home by Bruce Benedict, the Braves' catcher, in the 9th inning. But the Giants won, 7-4, when Darrell Evans followed with a 3-run homer.

If I Were Baseball Commissioner...*

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Since Bowie Kuhn announced that he would no longer be a candidate for another term as baseball commissioner, a number of other candidates have begun to emerge. They didn't want to seem to covet Kuhn's job while he was still trying to convince the Marx Brothers that he had not totally run baseball into the ground.

However, since Kuhn's statesmanlike gesture, the new candidates are less reticent about applying. They will be impossible to please disgruntled owners like Gruenich, Chico, Harpo, Gussie, and Nelson, but each candidate feels he or she has special qualities for the job.

Andy Van Slyke led off the 13th with a single off Dickie Notes (4-7) and went to third on a double by Lou Brock. Ozzie Smith then followed with a single to center to score Van Slyke. Green, who drove in five runs, followed with his two-run homer to center.

The Cardinals had tied it in the ninth when Lee Smith gave up two runs.

Giants 7, Braves 4

In Atlanta, Darrel Evans hit a three-run homer with two out in the ninth inning to give San Francisco a 7-4 victory over Atlanta. Greg Minton pitched two innings to relief to earn his sixth victory against eight losses. Gary Lavelle hurried the ninth to earn his 13th save.

Reds 9, Dodgers 2

In Cincinnati, Bruce Berenyi hurled a five-hitter to win his first game since July 23, and Darrin Brader knocked in four runs to pace the Reds to a 9-2 victory over the Los Angeles. Berenyi (6-11) struck out seven and walked seven and was aided by three double plays. But Bobo (8-6) was the loser.

Astros 4, Padres 3

In Houston, Dickie Thon hit a home run with two out in the bottom of the 14th inning to give the Astros a 4-3 victory over San Diego. The home run was the 16th of the season for Thon. It came on a 1-pitch off reliever Luis DeLeon (2-4) and made a winner of Vern Ruhle (4-3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	58	51	.532
Montreal	58	51	.532
Pittsburgh	57	52	.524
St. Louis	57	52	.524
Chicago	56	53	.515
New York	48	61	.455

WEST

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	49	45	.544
Los Angeles	61	39	.580
Montreal	52	54	.474
New York	42	60	.429
San Diego	34	69	.378
San Francisco	34	69	.378
Chicago	52	62	.462

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	62	47	.569
Detroit	48	64	.454
Montreal	50	52	.488
New York	42	60	.429
Toronto	51	51	.500
Cleveland	48	63	.454
Seattle	60	43	.571

WEST

Team	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	61	43	.591
Los Angeles	61	43	.591
Montreal	52	54	.474
New York	42	60	.429
San Diego	34	69	.378
San Francisco	34	69	.378
Chicago	52	62	.462

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Yankees Deal Mumphrey for Moreno

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Yankees have traded outfielder Jerry Mumphrey to the Houston Astros for outfielder Omar Moreno.

Mumphrey, 30, batted .262 in 83 games for the Yankees this year. He hit seven home runs and drove in 36 runs. Moreno, 30, playing in his first year with Houston after eight seasons with the Pittsburgh Pirates, batted .242 with the Astros. He drove in 25 runs and stole 30 bases.

Page Demands Bout With Holmes

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (UPI) — Greg Page, the World Boxing Council's No. 1 heavyweight contender, has demanded that Larry Holmes be required to fight him or surrender his title.

The demand was issued Thursday by Page's attorney, J. Bruce Miller of Louisville, in a telegram to the WBC commissioner, Jose Sulaiman of Mexico City. Miller said that the WBC had failed to enforce an earlier directive to Holmes to meet a July 21 deadline for signing to fight Page or face the loss of his title.

"Sportsmen in this country owe an obligation to the sporting public ... to foster, to encourage and to create quality competition at the championship level," Miller said in the telegram.

West Germany Wins Admiral's Cup

COWES, England (AP) — West Germany won the 1983 Admiral's Cup, the unofficial world championship of yachting, on Thursday after two of its yachts finished in the first six at the end of the grueling 605-mile (973-kilometer) Fastnet race.

Diva of France, meanwhile, was stripped of her victory in the final leg, the Fastnet Race. The United States, which began the Fastnet Race in second place behind West Germany, was pushed into third spot overall by Italy.

For the Record

BOSTON (UPI) — A Superior Court judge has ruled improper an attempt last June by Buddy LeLoux and J. Rogers Budgett to install LeLoux as managing general partner of the Boston Red Sox against the wishes of fellow owners Haywood Sullivan and Jean Yawkey.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
NEW YORK—Treated Jerry Mumphrey, outfielder, to the Houston Astros for Omar Moreno, outfielder, and chief executive officer on a full-time basis.

CINCINNATI—Norman Basabe, president and chief executive officer on a full-time basis.

PITTSBURGH—Placed Mike Easler, outfielder, on the 25-day disabled list and Gene Tenace, catcher-first baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Deep Frost, outfielder, from Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
DETROIT—Waived Ron Valentine, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
HOUSTON—Claimed Wilson Whitley, defensive end, off waivers; Mike Barber, tight end, and Charles Bradford and Alexander Daniels, wide receivers.

NEW ORLEANS—Cut James Black, defensive back.

N.Y. GIANTS—Cut Cliff Clinton, fullback, Ray Simmons, tackle, Sylvester McGraw, linebacker.

WILSON—Signed Mike Cudlitz, running back.

UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE
Geneva-Normandie State Football League

OKLAHOMA—Signed Doug Williams, quarterback, to a five-year contract.

TEXAS—Signed John Odum, Dave Lewis, John Lindsey, and Eric Newby, defensive ends; and Red Chapman, defensive tackle.

WISCONSIN—Signed Tom Attaway, Cottles and Billy Lynn, running backs; Gary Nicolson, center; and John Harvey, linebacker.

YANKEES—Signed Art Shamsky, tackle.

INDIANS—Signed Dan Short, safety; Mike Johnson, cornerback; Cormack Corney, wide receiver; and John Clemmons, defensive end.

SEASIDE, Calif.—Signed Mike Cudlitz, running back.

ST. LOUIS—Signed Mike Cudlitz, running back.

WISCONSIN—Signed Mike Cudlitz, running back.

YANKEES—Signed Mike Cudlitz, running back.

INDIANS—Signed Mike Cudlitz, running back.

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YANKEES—Signed Mike Cudlitz, running back.

OBSERVER

The Rudity of Nudity

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The deplorable fashion of converting every social issue into a legal dispute about constitutional rights has now infected the United States' nudists. In New York, and doubtless many other states with oceanic ambitions, people who like to be utterly bare at the seashore have been seeking confrontations with the police, apparently in hopes of getting their case up to the Supreme Court.

This is the kind of question that used to be settled by Emily Post and Amy Vanderbilt. Now we need several million dollars worth of lawyers to dispose of it.

In the absence of the late arbiter Post and Vanderbilt, I herewith offer to save a lot of money and time by pointing out that this is a fairly common example of the sort of case in which it is necessary to go beyond the constitutional issue.

The deeper issue is courtesy, as it usually is with these social conflicts. Everyone, I believe, will concede that there is a constitutional right to sit at a hostess's dining table, strip off your shirt if it's a hot night and sit there in your undershirt, helching vociferously throughout dinner. But this is a right you really want to exercise?

Theoreticians of nudism will object to the analogy. Belching is ugly, they will probably say, but human flesh is beautiful, and it is both physically and psychologically healthy to give it free run of the open air. We are not speaking now of nudists who prefer to use "mud beaches" but of those who insist on the right to use the entire seashore as their health resort.

I reject the argument that the human body is more beautiful than belching. In certain cultures, a good belch is as highly admired as a well-rounded set of lower abdominal muscles.

I think of an uncle of mine who felt quite natural about belching at the dinner table because he was convinced that it was very hygienic for the digestive organs.

On the other hand, he would have been appalled if his grandmother, asserting the right to profit from nudist's hygienic benefit to the human hide, had come to the table naked. In short, the case for neither belching nor nudity can be

sensibly dealt with by changing the subject to aesthetics and hygiene.

We must delve deeper, deeper than aesthetics and hygiene and constitutional rights. We must dig all the way down to the issue of courtesy. And what is courtesy but the art of not making your fellow human beings feel uncomfortable when there is no necessity to do so?

Let me speak personally, as one who does feel uncomfortable when subjected to nudity in public places. There are occasions when, despite this discomfort, I do not consider nudity discourteous.

Suppose, for example, a drowning man screams for help in the ocean and his cries are heard by a magnificently swimmer who has been discreetly sunbathing in his briefs in the privacy of the dunes. There is nothing thoughtless or rude about her racing nude across the beach to make the rescue.

Why then do I feel it is insensitive on the part of relaxing beach folks to lie or stroll about in the buff? Because they are showing a total lack of consideration for my unhealthy repulsions.

"If you're not ripe with disgustingly unhealthy repulsions," they will say, "you would be able to enjoy life like we do."

What could be more discourteous than flaunting your splendid health in front of an unhealthy man? How many of us, after all, tramp through hospital wards packed with patients whose hearts, livers and kidneys are failing just to let the wretched devils see what healthy specimens we are?

Not many of us, I bet, would pause before a stranger whose last kidney was going and say, "If you didn't have two disgustingly sick kidneys who would be able to enjoy life like I do."

We have a constitutional right to gloat over the unhealthy anywhere, and it is not confined to the beach. Why don't more people exercise it? Because of a law that goes beyond the Constitution: good taste.

I know my repulsions are unhealthy. Common courtesy should restrain others from flaunting their good fortune on the beach in front of the unhealthy repulsed.

New York Times Service

By Tom Shales

Washington Post Service

WAshington — In the center table at Mel Krupin's restaurant, right at the bottom of the stairs so that he can see and shout at everyone he knows who walks in, hunched over a bowl of chicken cordon bleu and wearing a necktie on which are embroidered the names of his grandchildren, Howard Cosell is in his element. But then, Howard Cosell carries his element around with him. He is an element. He is an American classic.

"Sonny Jurgensen!" he shouts suddenly, looking up from the chicken soup and spotting the former Redskins quarterback ambling down the stairs. "Sonny Jurgensen was the worst quarterback I ever saw! The absolute most overrated nothing from the very beginning! I got sit in the stands and watch you introduced as a Hall-of-Famer? That's the worst thing I ever saw in my life!" "Hello, Howard," says Sonny.

Since it's Howard Cosell, nobody looks in the least surprised or distressed. Nobody thinks a maniac is on the loose. Cosell is just doing his thing.

Cosell is a study in perpetual commotion. Beneath that comotion, which serves to protect it, is a gentle sweet soul. Earlier this summer, in Israel, ground was broken for the Howard Cosell Center for Physical Education at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem; Cosell will fly there for the dedication next spring. And in a Sports Illustrated cover story, Frank Deford writes of Cosell: "He's sports in our time" and "in the most imitative of hustinesses, he hasn't met his match, let alone been surpassed."

After Jurgensen has been seated at a table, Cosell stops the clowning and says of him, almost in a whisper now, "He's a decent fella" — high praise from Cosel, who tends to give it as seldom as he gets it. He should get more. People complain, they carp, they grump, they grumble, they throw things at the TV screen in bars during the Monday Night Football season, and Johnny Carson makes his wee little jokes, but Cosell, at 63, remains the picture of unflappable indomitable.

A one-time lawyer, a Phi Beta Kappa, a tribal hoover of ineffable perspicacity in trepidity, Howard Cosell is the dapper colossus beneath whom the hollow fried-egg eyes, the occasional

Howard Cosell

Is the Sportscaster in Perpetual Commotion

A Gentle Sweet Soul Underneath?

men, the soft men, peep and puter about.

For all his bombast and the bravado, there's still something very seriously grand about the guy. When the wind blew his hairpiece off at the Kentucky Derby, Cosell kept talking the way the noble six hundred kept charging into the Valley of Death. His not to reason why, although he does reason why on frequent occasion.

You know what the major problem with television is in this country?" Cosell asks rhetorically. "It's not television's problem. The problem is the lowness of the mass intelligence quotient. What do you do? How do you bring quality to a medium? It's a major problem!"

During baseball season, Cosell is usually relatively quiet. He dislikes baseball, but he has his new weekly Saturday-afternoon ABC magazine show, "Sportsbeat," to occupy him now, and he loves doing it. "He wants it to be his legacy," says a co-worker. "Sportsbeat" has proven itself a first-rate sports broadcast, one that Cosell claims scoops newspaper sports sections regularly.

Cosell brings almost frightening energy to tasks like this, but one must venture to ask: Is the champion thinking about stepping down, about possible retirement? "My wife and I talk about it every day," Cosell says. "We're both convinced that if I just retired, I'd dry up." Where would he go if he did retire? "Isn't it funny, that's been the subject of conversation in my home for the last five days."

Although his wife's name is Mary Edith, Cosell has long called her "Emmie" (for the initials M.E.). Next year, he will celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary.

Cosell considers himself trapped in sports, a field he feels is basically unworthy of him. When his guests at lunch say, "I'm not the greatest sports fan in the world," Cosell says, "The problem is, neither am I." On the air, he is starting to look not old, but older. The grayed temples, the fried-egg eyes, the occasional

slight waver in the musical punching-bag voice — how does the man do it? How does he keep going? When he does retire, he will retain underneath. There is no No. 1 contender.

How much more Cosell will do depends on other things besides his moods and the muse, though he will definitely play a pivotal role in ABC's coverage of the 1984 Olympics. Close viewers of his may have noticed, in appearances over the last several months, a trembling in his hands that makes him look ill, perhaps seriously. But asked about his health, Cosell says "it's spectacular." The occasional trembling is, he says, something that occurs when he is "fatigued" and is not a symptom of a disease.

The people who work for Cosell as "Sportsbeat" do not worry about his health; they worry about their own. The man is a hurricane who hurls lesser souls away. "He's up every morning at 5 o'clock running around like a madman," says Pete Bonavente, field reporter for the show and formerly managing editor at the now defunct "Inside Sports" magazine.

"Howard is a one-man newsroom. Anything that happens in sports, he finds out about it before anyone else," Bonavente says. "That's always invigorating. It's better than having your own UPI wire in your office. He jumps on every story the minute it hits the wires, whether we're going to cover it on the show or not."

The lunch with Cosell took place on a day that Cosell had come to Washington to testify before a House of Representatives subcommittee considering federal regulation of boxing. Earlier, Cosell had announced, on the air, that he would no longer do ringside work at boxing matches. In a 20-minute speech that he ad-libbed, he told the subcommittee that "this quagmire, this mess, that is professional boxing today" is "a desperately sick sport" that has shown resistance to reform for "decade upon decade," and he quoted de Toqueville and John Stuart Mill to make his case.

That was not Woody Allen talking a whack at him, Cosell says, just Woody Allen "having fun." Cosell sometimes pretends to have no sense of humor about himself, but in fact, he has a rich one. Also, a sense that the world is mad. And getting madder all the time. "George Steinbrenner sent my wife two Steinbrenner pillows," Cosell says. "One said, 'Oh Lord, give me a bastard with talent.' And the other said, 'Living is the best revenge.' I kind of like those. My wife loves them."

Taking his leave, Howard Cosell looks fit and satisfied and irreverently legendary, which he is. "In the December of my years," he had said reflectively. But if he retires, he'll be leaving the field to all the lesser men, the little men, the peepers and the putterers. Does that worry him a little? "No. You can only do so much," he says grandly. Cosell is not part of an era; he is an era. When that era ends, bad news. The successors all look smaller than life; Cosell, bigger. For a shark, to eat is to live. And to work is to live. We must keep this man talking.

PEOPLE

Briton in Tiny Sailboat Claims Atlantic Record

The British sailor Tom McClean stepped ashore at Oporto, Portugal, to claim his third trans-Atlantic record after a storm-crossed voyage in a sailboat the size of a bathtub. The 41-year-old British army commando docked weary but cheerful after 62 days, 10 hours at sea in his 7-foot-9-inch (2.36-meter) yacht Gipsy, the smallest craft ever to sail the Atlantic. McClean, who had previously set marks rowing and sailing the Atlantic single-handed, set out from St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 6.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain has gone ahead to launch her annual vacation later this week despite the problems she has been having with her right eye. The prime minister underwent surgery last week to repair a torn retina. The surgeon, Dr. Richard Packard, gave her a clean bill of health. Thatcher and her husband, Denis, will set out Friday for a two-week stay in Switzerland.

Peter Jennings, for the last five years the foreign-desk anchor of ABC's "World News Tonight" newscast, will become the program's sole anchor, the network announced. Jennings, 45, joined ABC News as a correspondent in 1964.

Pope John Paul II has been invited to celebrate Mass at the downtown Kennedy Memorial in Dallas during a Nov. 23 observance of the 20th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Frank Hernandez, who heads the committee organizing the services, said he did not expect the pope to attend but said he invited the pontiff anyway in a letter last week. Kennedy's brother, Senator Edward Kennedy, was also invited to the observance. But Hernandez said Kennedy told him during an appearance in San Antonio he would not appear in public Nov. 22. Kennedy has not been in Dallas since the assassination. A family spokesman said the senator would spend the day at home with his family.

Kathleen (Koo) Stark, the actress friend of Prince Andrew, left London for Sydney, Australia, quashing speculation the couple would rendezvous at Balmoral Castle in Scotland this week.



Sportscaster Cosell: "You can only do so much."

Cosell recently went before the cameras not for a sportscast but as guest star in the Woody Allen film "Broadway Danny Rose," the one to be released after the current "Zieg." Cosell says he and Allen go back to Midwood High School in Brooklyn — not as classmates, but it's their mutual alma mater.

"Woody and I have great rapport," Cosell says. "He is a rabid sports fan, a rabid boxing fan as well. When I went over to the Waldorf for the filming, he said to me, 'As much as I love Ali, Howard, you're right about boxing.' 'Woody's great — except for cover it on the show or not."

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